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Contents

	<i>Page</i>
1. General Confederation of Trade Unions	2
2. International Federation of Inspection Agencies	4
3. Netherlands Centre for Indigenous Peoples	6
4. Peace Boat	10
5. World Road Association	14

* Reports submitted by non-governmental organizations are issued without formal editing.



1. General Confederation of Trade Unions **(Special consultative status granted in 1998)**

Introductory Statement

The GCTU is a non-commercial regional trade union organisation affiliating national trade union centres in 11 countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States, (CIS) (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan and Ukraine), and 32 industrial trade union internationals of the region, with a total membership of over 53 million people.

According to its Constitution "the GCTU was founded with the purpose of consolidating the efforts of its affiliated organisations to protect the social and labour rights and interests of workers in the CIS countries, the rights of trade unions and the guarantees of their activity, and strengthen international trade union solidarity". An important objective of the GCTU is to promote higher living standards, full and decent employment as well as economic and social progress in the CIS countries.

The GCTU is organisationally and financially independent and acts solely on the basis of its Constitution. It enjoys consultative status with the Council of Heads of State and Heads of Government, Inter-Parliamentary Assembly and other CIS bodies.

The Confederation fully shares the ideas and supports the activities of the United Nations and its specialised agencies and is in consultative status with the International Labour Organisation, ILO, while actively participating in its Conferences and the Governing Body's sessions and assisting the GCTU affiliates in preparations for and the conduct of sectoral meetings.

Contribution to the work of the United Nations and its subsidiary bodies

Representatives of the GCTU affiliated organisations, acting also on behalf of the GCTU itself, regularly attended the annual sessions of the Commission on the Status of Women and the Commission for Social Development. Their reports were subsequently discussed at the meetings of their governing bodies. GCTU representatives took part in all the annual ILO International Labour Conferences in Geneva and in most of its Governing Body's sessions held during the period under review.

As far back as in 1996, the GCTU applied to the CIS Inter-Parliamentary Assembly (IPA) with a proposal to urge the CIS member-states to ratify the fundamental ILO Conventions. As a result, all the eight such Conventions have been ratified by the Parliaments of the countries where GCTU affiliates operate. In May 2004, the GCTU submitted to the IPA an additional list of 11 ILO Conventions that it feels should be also ratified. The IPA supported the GCTU proposal and called upon the parliaments to initiate the ratification of the Conventions specified in the GCTU list.

Based on the United Nations and ILO documents and with an active participation of the GCTU, the Inter-Parliamentary Assembly worked out a number of framework laws over the reporting period on such issues as Tax Code (2002), Public Health (2003), Gender Equality (2004), Social Partnership (2004), etc.

The two GCTU Congresses held during the reporting period emphasised the importance of further work within the United Nations. Thus, the decisions of the 4th Congress (2002) highlighted the necessity "to put the work related to the Economic and Social Council and the Department of Public Information on a more regular basis".

In connection with the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002), the GCTU appealed to the Governments of the CIS countries "to undertake most serious steps in order to secure full implementation of international instruments on the protection of the environment including the occupational environment in the context of social development". In August 2003, the GCTU Executive Committee adopted a statement addressed to the heads of state and heads of government as well as leaders of parliaments of the CIS states urging these countries to accede to the United Nations Convention on the protection of the rights of all migrant workers and their families. Subsequently, the GCTU participated in working out a draft CIS Convention on the legal status of migrant workers based on the principles as contained in the United Nations instruments on this issue. On the 2 November 2004, the GCTU held an international seminar in Moscow on the problems of labour migration in the CIS and protection of migrant workers' rights and forwarded the conclusions adopted by the seminar participants to the Parliaments and Governments of the CIS countries.

The GCTU's International Conference "Globalisation of the Economy, Regional Integration and the Impact of these Processes on the Workers' Situation in the CIS Countries" (Moscow, 7-8 February 2002) stressed the importance of "strengthening the position of the United Nations and its specialised agencies in the globalising world". The role of the United Nations and ECOSOC was particularly highlighted by GCTU affiliates at the International Scientific and Action-oriented Conference on the Current Problems of the Trade Union Movement in the CIS (Cholpon-Ata, Kyrgyzstan, 2002).

Promotion of information on the United Nations activity

The GCTU attaches great attention to this aspect by regularly publishing information on various documents of the United Nations and its bodies in the GCTU's publications, such as the monthly "Profsoyuzy" ("Trade Unions"), the biweekly "Vestnik Profsoyuzov" ("Trade Union Herald"), the quarterly "InformContact", etc. As an example, in 2002 the GCTU published the text of the Global Compact initiative, in 2003 – United Nations data on migration, in 2004 – a detailed description of the Millennium Declaration, a material on the structure and activity of the ECOSOC and the United Nations Sustainable Development Concept. Similar materials are placed on the GCTU web-site.

Over the period under review, the Confederation publicized and marked otherwise various United Nations observances and special days, such as United Nations Day, Human Rights Day, International Women's Day and other official dates included in the United Nations Events Calendar.

During the reporting period, GCTU representatives also took part in various events organised by the United Nations Information Centre and ILO Sub-regional Office in Moscow.

2. International Federation of Inspection Agencies

(Special consultative status granted in 2002)

Part I. Introduction

i. IFIA is the trade association for inspection agencies and other organizations that provide inspection, testing and certification services internationally. The promotion of integrity is one of the federation's top priorities.

IFIA was founded in 1982 and Members and Associate Members include the leading international inspection companies from around the world. They cover every field of inspection and related testing making IFIA's work and views truly representative of the profession.

IFIA is a nonprofit making organization. Its objectives are to review and, where possible, to improve the methods, standards, safety procedures and rules used and observed by Members for the benefit of Members and their clients.

IFIA promotes cooperation between inspection agencies, laboratories and allied businesses throughout the world in order to:

- Develop and coordinate technical and professional standards, methods of inspection and testing, and codes of practice
- Improve efficiency and establish standard procedures
- Develop methods of technical education and training
- Represent the profession to Government Authorities and Trade Associations
- Promote uniform interpretation of international conventions on safety and cooperate in their implementation.

ii. IFIA has made it a condition of membership as from 2004 that all member companies adopt and implement a Compliance Code that is approved by IFIA as implementing the IFIA Compliance Code, Second Edition 2005.

The Compliance Principles on which this Code is based address technical and business professional conduct and ethics in relation to the following areas:

- Integrity
- Conflicts of interest
- Confidentiality
- Anti-bribery
- Fair marketing.

It is a condition of IFIA membership that member companies implement and abide by the Compliance Code. This entails:

- approval of the Member's implementation by IFIA

- establishment of a Compliance Programme throughout the Member's organisation
- Implementation of policies and procedures in accordance with the Code
- training of staff globally, and
- regular monitoring of compliance with the Code through internal auditing.

To ensure the effectiveness of their implementation, Members are required to submit their Compliance Programme to an annual independent audit examination whose results are reported to IFIA.

Part II. Contribution of IFIA to the work of the United Nations

IFIA's main contribution to the work of the United Nations is through the facilitation of international trade. This is primarily achieved through the regular inspection of goods being traded to provide independent expert assurance that they meet relevant regulations and such other requirements as may be specified by authorities and purchasers. These requirements relate primarily to safety, security, environmental protection and quality.

In addition, IFIA has a specific function under the GATT 1986 Agreement on Preshipment Inspection. This relates to Government mandated inspection programmes to ensure the integrity of imports to the territory of the Government in question. IFIA assures the integrity and competence of the inspection companies that undertake these contracts on behalf of governments through the operation of its Code of Practice for Preshipment Inspection mandated by Governments (IFIA 1001). IFIA maintains an audit mechanism to ensure that those of its members that undertake such Preshipment Inspection contracts always operate in conformity with this Code of Practice throughout their operations, wherever in the world these may take place.

3. Netherlands Centre for Indigenous Peoples

(Special consultative status granted in 2002)

PART I. Introduction

i. Netherlands Centre for Indigenous Peoples (NCIV) is dedicated to a world characterized by justice and sustainability and supports the social change process that aims at recognition and protection of the right of self-determination of indigenous peoples. Within this context, the foundation supports in particular the rights and the social position of indigenous women. NCIV seeks to achieve this goal by: A. Supporting the active participation of indigenous people in policy-setting processes at local, national, regional and international levels; B. Supporting initiatives and projects of indigenous peoples; C. Monitoring and impacting the policies of national and international organizations at government, intergovernmental and non-governmental levels with regard to indigenous peoples; D. Promoting public awareness with regard to the situation of indigenous peoples; E. All other activities that directly or indirectly relate to the above.

ii. The nature and scope of NCIV's activities, aim's and purposes remain as described in our submission to Economic and Social Council (Ecosoc) of 30 May 2000. However, the Articles of Association of the organization were amended on 28 April 2004, as approved by NCIV's Board of Directors on 14 April 2004, in order to bring the Articles of Association in line with the present organisational structure of NCIV and to fulfill the standards required to achieve a Netherlands quality mark for fundraising institutions ("CBF Keurmerk").

PART II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

i). Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or major conferences and other United Nations meetings

NCIV actively participated in the following United Nations meetings in which it not only provided technical and financial support to indigenous peoples but also lobbied for the promotion of their rights. The meetings attended during the time period of this report were:

1) "7th Session United Nations Inter-sessionnal Open-Ended Working Group on the Draft Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, 26 January - 8 February 2002, Geneva, Switzerland." 2) "2nd Ad Hoc Open-ended Inter-sessionnal Working Group on Article 8(j), 4 - 8 February 2002, Montreal, Canada." 3)

"III. Preparatory Committee Meeting for United Nations World Summit on Sustainable Development, 25 March - 5 April 2002, New York City, United States." 4) "6th Conference to the Parties of the Convention on Biological Diversity, 7 - 19 April 2002, The Hague, The Netherlands."

5) "58th Session United Nations Commission on Human Rights, Agenda Item 15 Indigenous Issues 15 April 2002, Geneva, Switzerland." 6) "1st Session United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, 13 - 24 May 2002, New York City, United States of America. NCIV presented an oral intervention under Agenda Item 5 General Debate." 7) "IV. Preparatory Committee Meeting for United Nations World Summit on Sustainable Development, 27 May - 7 June 2002, Bali, Indonesia." 8) "20th Session United Nations Working Group on Indigenous Populations, 22 - 26 July 2002, Geneva, Switzerland." 9) "United Nations World Summit on Sustainable Development, 26 August - 4 September 2002, Johannesburg, South Africa."

10) "8th Session United Nations Inter-session Open-Ended Working Group on the Draft Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, 2 - 13 December 2002, Geneva, Switzerland." 11) "59th Session United Nations Commission on Human Rights, Agenda Item 15 Indigenous Issues, 11 April 2003, Geneva, Switzerland. On behalf of NCIV an oral intervention was made." 12) "11th Session United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development, 28 April - 9 May 2003, New York City, United States." 13) "2nd Session United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, 12 - 23 May 2003, New York City, United States." 14) "21st Session United Nations Working Group on Indigenous Populations, 21 - 25 July 2003, United Nations, Geneva, Switzerland." 15) "Ecosoc Substantive Session of 2003, General Segment, 23 July 2003, Geneva, Switzerland. NCIV submitted a statement under Agenda Item 14 (h) Social and human rights questions: Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues." 16) "9th Session United Nations Inter-session Open-Ended Working Group on the Draft Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, 15 - 26 September 2003, Geneva, Switzerland." 17) "2nd Ad hoc Inter-session Open-Ended Working Group on Access & Benefit Sharing of Genetic Resources, 1 - 5 December 2003, Montreal, Canada." 18) "3rd Ad hoc Inter-session Open-Ended Working Group on Article 8(j) and related provisions, 8 - 12 December 2003, Montreal, Canada." 19) "7th Conference of the Parties to the Convention of Biological Diversity, 9-20 February 2004, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia." 20) "60th session United Nations Commission on Human Rights, Agenda Item 15 Indigenous Issues, 15 April 2004, United Nations, Geneva, Switzerland. NCIV submitted a written intervention under items 15 & 18 of the provisional agenda entitled: *Effective Functioning of Human Rights Mechanisms* (E/CN.4/2004/NGO/247). NCIV organized a side event 6 & 7 April 2004 entitled: *Indigenous experts and representatives of European Union governments meeting to further dialogue and build understanding on key points in The United Nations Draft Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.*" 21) "13th Session United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development, 14 - 30 April 2004, New York City, United States." 22) "3rd Session United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, 10 - 21 May 2004, New York, United States. NCIV submitted a written intervention on behalf of the IWBN under Agenda Item 3 Indigenous Women (E/C.19/2004/8). NCIV co-organized with the Indigenous Women's Biodiversity Network (IWBN) a side event on the topic of *Indigenous Women and Biodiversity*, 17 May 2004." 23) "22nd Session United Nations Working Group on Indigenous Populations, 19 - 23 July 2004, Geneva, Switzerland." 24) "10th Session United Nations Inter-session Open-Ended Working Group on the Draft Declaration, 13 - 24 September & 29 November - 3 December 2004, Geneva, Switzerland." 25) "The United Nations International Workshop on Methodologies regarding Free, Prior and Informed Consent and Indigenous Peoples, 17 - 19 January 2005, New York, United States." 26) "3rd Ad Hoc Open-Ended Working Group on Access and Benefit-Sharing, 14 - 18 February 2005, Bangkok, Thailand." 27) "10-Year review and appraisal of the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, 49th Session United Nations Commission on the Status of Women, 28 February - 11 March 2005, New York City, United States." 28) "The 61st Session United Nations Commission on Human Rights, Agenda Item 15 Indigenous Issues, 11 April 2005, Geneva, Switzerland. NCIV submitted a written intervention under items 6 and 15 of the provisional agenda entitled: *Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and all Forms of Discrimination* (E/CN.4/2005/NGO/137). NCIV also made an oral intervention under Agenda Item 15 on 11 April 2005. NCIV co-organized the NGO side event *Advancing the Human Rights of Indigenous Peoples: A Critical Challenge for the International Community*

on 13 April 2005.” 29) “13th Session Commission on Sustainable Development, 11 - 22 April 2005, New York City, United States.” 30) “The 4th Session United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, 16 - 27 May 2005, New York City, United States. NCIV submitted a written statement on behalf of the Indigenous Women’s Biodiversity Network under the Agenda Item: Indigenous women (E/C.19/2004/8). NCIV co-organized with the IWBN the side event “*Indigenous Women and the MDGs* on 24 May 2005.” 31) “The 1st Ad Hoc Open-Ended Working Group on Protected Areas, 13 - 17 June 2005, Montecatini, Italy.” 32) “The 23rd Session United Nations Working Group on Indigenous Populations, 18 - 22 July 2005, Geneva, Switzerland. NCIV organized a side event on the special theme entitled: *Indigenous Women & Traditional Knowledge*. 33) “The Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on the Review of Implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity, 5 - 9 September 2005, Montreal, Canada.” 34) “11th Meeting Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, 28 November - 2 December 2005, Montreal, Canada.” 35) “11th Session United Nations Inter-session Open-Ended Working Group on the Draft Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, 5 - 16 December 2005, Geneva, Switzerland. NCIV co-submitted 3 major joint statements entitled : *General Provisions of the Draft U.N. Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* (E/CN.4/2005/WG.15/CRP.2); *Urgent Need to Improve the U.N. Standard-Setting Process Importance of Criteria of “Consistent with International Law and its Progressive Development”* (E/CN.4/2005/WG.15/CRP.3); and , *Indigenous Peoples’ Right to Restitution* (E/CN.4/2005/WG.15/CRP.4).”

ii) Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters.

- An indigenous expert of the Tebtebba Foundation, sponsored by NCIV, contributed as a key expert and co-drafted the *Preliminary working paper on the principle of free, prior and informed consent of indigenous peoples in relation to development affecting their lands and natural resources* (E/CN.4/Sub.2/AC.4/2004/4) for the International Workshop on Methodologies regarding Free, Prior and Informed Consent and Indigenous Peoples.
- NCIV is Board President of the Human Rights Fund for Indigenous Peoples, which collaborates with the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Peoples, in order to secure their full, effective participation in relevant United Nations human rights meetings.
- Through its Environmental Rights Fund for Indigenous Peoples and the Indigenous Women’s Biodiversity Network, NCIV collaborates with the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity on the full, effective participation of indigenous peoples in meetings relevant to the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity and its subsidiary bodies.

iii) Initiatives undertaken by NCIV in support of internationally agreed development goals, in particular, the Millennium Development Goals

The activities undertaken by NCIV under its Programme for the Promotion of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples from 2002 until 2005 are a contribution to the Programmes of Action of the United Nations Decade for the World’s Indigenous People. These activities can also be attributed to the Millennium Development Goals: Nr. 1 (Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger) and Nr. 7 (Ensure environmental sustainability). In the period 2002 until 2005, NCIV spent a total of 2,755,311 Euro on its objectives.

iv) Activities in Support of Global Principles

NCIV commemorated the closing of the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People (1995-2004) with an international event, which included indigenous peoples from around the world, held on 9 December, 2004 in The Peace Palace, The Hague, The Netherlands. In the evening a cultural programme was held also in the Hague, in the ethnographic museum *Museon*, which included indigenous cultural presentations and food. The event was publicly successful and received national media attention.

4. Peace Boat

(Special consultative status granted in 2002)

Part I – Introduction

Peace Boat is a Japan-based international non-governmental and non-profit organization that works to promote peace, human rights, equal and sustainable development and respect for the environment, through the organization of global educational programs, responsible travel, cooperative projects and advocacy activities. The organization carries out its main activities through a chartered passenger ship that travels the world on peace voyages. The ship creates a neutral, mobile space and enables people to engage across borders in dialogue and mutual cooperation at sea, and in the ports that we visit.

In the reporting period, Peace Boat has undertaken thirteen voyages for peace around the world, and launched two regional voyages for reconciliation in Northeast Asia. Over 10,000 people have participated in the onboard education programs for peace and sustainability, and many thousands more have partnered in cooperative activities in our ports of call.

A significant new affiliation in this reporting period is as the *Global Partner* of the UN-NGO-IRENE network, which aims to strengthen the partnerships between the United Nations and NGOs. As part of this network, Peace Boat is active in the development and plans for implementation of a program for education towards the Millennium Development Goals. A further new affiliation is as the Northeast Asia Regional Secretariat of the Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict (GPPAC) process. This has involved the organization both regional and internationally on dialogue concerning the partnerships between civil society, government and international organizations in conflict prevention and peacebuilding. In 2005, Peace Boat became an NGO in Association with the Department of Public Information of the United Nations. There have not been further substantive changes in the organization since attaining consultative status.

Part II – Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

i) Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or major conferences and other United Nations' Meetings

NGO Section – Department of Economic and Social Affairs: Expert Round Table on the Development of New Academic Programs, Pedagogical Tools and Educational Software, for Promoting the Advancement and Achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) (Paris, France; 24 October, 2005). Attendance by Peace Boat Director. Oral comment made on Peace Boat's educational methodology and potential to participate in MDG education.

58th Annual DPI/NGO Conference: "Our Challenges: Voices for Peace, Partnerships and Renewal" (New York, United States of America; 7 – 9 September, 2005) At the plenary panel on "Collective Security: The Priorities of Civil Society", Peace Boat staff member spoke on human security and the principle of Article Nine of the Japanese constitution.

United Nations General Assembly Informal Hearings with Civil Society (New York, United States of America; 23 – 24 June, 2005) Peace Boat staff member made an oral comment on

disarmament under the agenda cluster of "Freedom from Fear," and submitted recommendations titled "Demilitarize Security and Develop Non-Violent Ways."

2005 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (New York, United States of America; 2 – 27 May, 2005) Attended official meetings as observers. Multiple presentations at parallel NGO Forum: Peace Boat staff member spoke on youth activism at the workshop "Hibakushas call on a Northeast Asia Nuclear Weapon-Free Zone - testimonies and youth actions." Peace Boat staff member spoke on preventing nuclear confrontation on a panel with Under-Secretary-General for Disarmament Affairs Nobuyasu Abe, at the workshop "Preventing Nuclear War: Preventing War." Peace Boat staff member spoke on Japan's nuclear policy at the workshop "An appeal to Japan for leadership-- Call for an indefinite postponement of the Rokkasho Reprocessing plant."

Tenth Session of the Conference of Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP 10) (Buenos Aires, Argentina; 6 – 17 December, 2004) Attended conference as observer, and organized a public event in the city to raise awareness about the COP 10 process.

Pan-Asian Youth Leadership Summit on the Millennium Development Goals (Hiroshima, Japan; 19 – 21 September, 2004) Attended conference as observer (no presentations or oral/written contributions).

57th Annual DPI/NGO Conference "Millennium Development Goals: Civil Society Takes Action" (UN Headquarters, New York, United States of America; 8 – 10 September, 2004) Attendance by three Peace Boat staff members. No presentations or oral/written contributions. Reception hosted onboard Peace Boat's ship.

NGO/Civil Society Forum on preparations for the ECOSOC High Level Segment 2004 on theme of "Resource Mobilization and Enabling Environment for Poverty Eradication in the Context of the Implementation of the Program of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001 – 2010" (New York, United States of America; 18 March, 2004) Attendance by staff member. Oral contribution concerning the necessity of peace as a pre-condition for eradicating poverty and fulfilling the MDGs.

56th Annual DPI/NGO Conference Human Security and Dignity: Fulfilling the Promise of the United Nations (UN Headquarters, New York, United States of America; 8 – 10 September, 2003) Attendance by Peace Boat staff member. No presentations or oral/written contributions.

World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg, South Africa; 26 August – 4 September, 2002) Participation as observer in main meetings. Organized a Peace Boat Day events in the parallel NGO forum focusing on the impact of conflict on sustainable development and published a statement entitled "No Peace Without Sustainability, No Sustainability Without Peace."

ii) Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters (includes attendance of meetings / conferences related to United Nations)

Japan Ministry of Foreign Affairs Consultation with Civil Society on United Nations Reform (Tokyo, Japan; 30 August, 2005) Peace Boat, in partnership with Japan's Ministry of Foreign

Affairs, co-sponsored this public forum for a policy consultation on UN Reform prior to the 2005 World Summit.

From Reaction to Prevention: Civil Society Forging Partnerships to Prevent Conflict and Build Peace (UN Headquarters, New York, United States of America; July 19 – 21, 2005) Peace Boat led 40-strong delegation from Northeast Asia. Oral presentation by Peace Boat Director on disarmament. Four workshops (on women and conflict; peace education; peace constitutions and nuclear disarmament) organized.

Roundtable on Global Partnership for Prevention of Armed Conflict (GPPAC) (United Nations University Headquarters (UNU), Tokyo, Japan; 4 February, 2005) Roundtable organized by Peace Boat to introduce and discuss the GPPAC Northeast Asia process. Attended by representatives of Japan's branches of United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), and Japan's United Nations Information Center.

Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict (GPPAC) Conference (UNU, Tokyo, Japan; February 2005) Concluding a year-long process, NGO actors from Northeast Asia finalized recommendations regarding the creation of a regional mechanism for maintaining peace in the region.

Asia Civil Society Forum 2004: "UN-NGO Partnerships for Democratic Governance in Asia : Building Capacities and Networks for Human Rights and Sustainable Development." (Bangkok, Thailand; 21 – 25 November, 2004) Staff member presented on Northeast Asia GPPAC process and Peace Boat organization.

Voices of Northeast Asian Youth at the United Nations (New York, United States of America; 10 September, 2004) With the support of the NGO Section of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Peace Boat organized a presentation and discussion on peace-building in Northeast Asia.

UN-NGO IRENE Informal Regional Network Consultation in Montego Bay, Jamaica (Postponed) (Planned to be held on the occasion of Peace Boat's ship's call to Jamaica – September 2004) A conference of NGOs in Jamaica was organized to discuss progress on the Millennium Development Goals. Cancelled due to hurricane.

Roles for NGOs in Consultative Status with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations and Civil Society in Peacebuilding in Northeast Asia (Tokyo, Japan; 7 February, 2004) A symposium, organized in partnership between Peace Boat and the Japanese Federation of Bar Associations.

Cyberschoolbus - <http://www.un.org/Pubs/CyberSchoolBus/index.asp> Peace Boat has made several contributions to the United Nations' Global Teaching and Learning Program, and its educational website, Cyberschoolbus, focusing on issues encountered in the ports the ship visits.

iii) Initiatives undertaken in support of internationally agreed development goals, in particular, the Millennium Development Goals: Peace Boat organizes continuous lectures and workshops onboard relating to development and peace issues and has reached over 10,000 people in the reporting period. The organization has been participating in the process to develop and implement education programs towards the MDGs, and this will be a key activity

for Peace Boat in the years ahead. Besides its educational programs, the organization has worked in partnership with local organizations throughout the world to implement projects in support of the MDGs. These activities have included a food security project in Colombia, the development of education infrastructure through the construction of community computer centers in post-tsunami Sri Lanka, the delivery of medical support goods to civilians in Iraq and emergency relief in the aftermath of the 2005 earthquake in Pakistan.

iv) Activities in Support of Global Principles: Peace Boat is an active partner of the International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World (2001-2010) and made a written contribution to the "World Report on a Culture of Peace", referenced in A/RES/60/L.5. The organization led a 2004 campaign for the establishment of an *Ekecheiria* (Olympic Truce) during the Athens Olympics. Peace Boat observed the United Nations International Day of Peace on 21 September, 2005 with a festival and symposium onboard the ship.

5. World Road Association

(Special consultative status granted in 1970)

Founded in 1909, the World Road Association, formerly known as the Permanent International Association of Road Congresses, changed its name in 1995 following the formulation of its first Strategic Plan, though retaining the original acronym, PIARC, and it adjusted its statutes accordingly. It remains a non-political and non-profit-making association. In 1970, it was granted Category II consultative status with the United Nations Economic and Social Council. English and French are its two official working languages, but others such as Spanish are used in Council meetings and in some other official events like the congresses.

The Association, which since 1996 has had its own Internet site (www.piarc.org), aims to develop international cooperation and to promote progress in:

- The determination of road transport policies;
- The design, construction, planning and maintenance of roads;
- The operation and management of road networks;
- The transfer of technology, particularly to the developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

Its activities are conducted within the framework of quadrennial strategic plans, the latest one covering the period 2002-2005.

At the end of 2005, PIARC comprised 109 member countries, 591 group members and more than 1,150 individual members in over 120 countries. The member countries are represented by directors of road administrations or persons of equivalent rank. The new countries which have joined the Association during this quadrennium are, in alphabetical order: Azerbaijan, Bhutan, Cambodia, El Salvador, Ghana, Iceland, Nepal, Papua New Guinea, Swaziland, Togo, and Viet Nam.

As can be seen, it is basically developing countries or countries with economies in transition that are now joining the developed countries, all of which are PIARC members.

During this same 2002-2005 period, PIARC oversaw the work of 19 technical committees and working groups comprising experts prominent in their fields, who also undertook missions on behalf of international organizations such as the World Bank, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) or the United Nations. These committees and working groups produced some 40 reports, which received wide distribution. (It should be noted that these documents will soon be available to all on the PIARC website.) During the period in question, the documents included some consolidated reports that serve as references in the field: the Pavement Recycling Guidelines issued in 2003, the Road Safety Handbook published in 2005, and the Intelligent Transport Systems (ITS) Handbook, relating to computer sciences and techniques, issued in 2005.

Members of the committees and working groups, together with other experts, also write articles for the Association's quarterly magazine *Routes/Roads*, a bilingual English-French review published in over 5,000 copies and distributed in 123 countries.

In addition to these reference materials, there are the proceedings of the quadrennial PIARC congresses, which during this period were:

- The XIth International Winter Road Congress, held in Sapporo, Japan, from 21 to 28 January 2002, with 2,300 participants from 61 countries, including 7 ministers, at which Mr. Adolf Ogi, the Special Adviser to the United Nations Secretary-General on Sport for Development and Peace, gave the opening statement;
- The XXIIInd World Road Congress, held in Durban, South Africa, from 19 to 25 October 2003 at the invitation of South Africa, which brought together 3,500 participants from 107 countries, over 40 of them ministers in charge of roads and road infrastructures.

The publications issued for these Congresses, and for the many seminars also organized by PIARC, constitute a unique source of information on the current worldwide status of road and road transport issues.

PIARC still has its Special Fund, intended to facilitate participation in the Association's activities by representatives of member countries whose annual per capita gross national product (GNP) is lower than US\$ 3,100, by financing part of their travel or accommodation expenses. Furthermore, to encourage the dissemination of information and the establishment of networks in the developing countries and countries with economies in transition, PIARC has a broad programme of thematic seminars — approximately 30 per four-year cycle — which are held in the different continents.

PIARC has also since 1994 maintained the World Interchange Network (WIN), which aims to establish contacts between practitioners and experts with a view to meeting the needs of the international road community. It relies on the Internet, which makes it easier to disseminate expertise, especially in the developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

In addition, in order to meet the need for methodological tools for the technical-economic study of investment problems encountered by the developing countries and countries with economies in transition in connection with the construction and maintenance of road networks, PIARC has since 1996 taken over from the World Bank the task of developing the Highway Development and Management System (HDM-4) software programme. During the current quadrennium, the Association has been overseeing the development of a version 2.

Beyond these scientific, technical and economic activities, PIARC has for many years been making a sustained effort to standardize road terminology and road and engineering terms, and thus its Committee on Terminology has produced various glossaries, lexicons and dictionaries available online to PIARC members. The languages covered to date are French, English, Spanish, Hungarian, Russian, Japanese, Portuguese, German, Dutch, Italian, Vietnamese and Serbo-Croatian.

Some PIARC activities are conducted in cooperation with United Nations agencies, as, for example, in the case of the participation of the International Labour Organization (ILO) in the work of Technical Committee 2.5 on Rural Roads and Accessibility, or the participation of the World Health Organization (WHO) in the work of Technical Committee 3.1 on Road Safety. The kind of work being done often falls within a very broad context, such as that of

the Millennium Development Goals. For instance, questions that touch on the achievement of sustainable access, a prerequisite for the conduct of and involvement in economic life, for education and for health care are related to Goal 1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger; Goal 2. Achieve universal primary education; Goal 4. Reduce child mortality; and Goal 7. Ensure environmental sustainability. Also, the seminars, the World Interchange Network and the support provided by the PIARC Special Fund for delegates from developing countries further Goal 8. Developing a global partnership for development.

In conclusion, the World Road Association remains an unparalleled forum for the exchange of experience, because of its neutrality, its impartiality, and the absence of any advocacy for particular economic interests. The growing number of developing countries joining the Association testifies to the interest that the professionals in those countries have for the summary reports, the sharing of experience and the participation in expert networks offered by PIARC. By regularly updating its goals and missions under its four-year strategic plans, PIARC manages to take into account developments in the world socio-economic context in order to respond to the needs of the international community with respect to road and road transport issues.

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	<i>Page</i>
1. Asian Institute of Transport Development.	2
2. Association d'assistance aux grands handicapés à domicile.	4
3. Cohort for Research on Environment, Urban Management and Human Settlements.	7
4. International Environmental Law Research Centre.	10
5. Population Reference Bureau.	12

* Reports submitted by non-governmental organizations are issued without formal editing.



1. Asian Institute of Transport Development

(Special consultative status granted in 2002)

PART I. Introduction

AITD aims at balanced, equitable and sustainable development in the infrastructure sector for enhancing overall welfare. To achieve this, it fosters inter-country cooperation in south and south-east Asia through exchange of experience and knowledge. Its activities include research, studies and training both at the national and regional levels. The focus of these activities is: poverty alleviation, human resource development, regional integration, trade facilitation and eco-friendly systems.

With a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP) and a membership of 14 countries from south and south-east Asia, the Institute has, over the years, extended its reach and operational base. In November 2003, it became a founder member of the Asia-Pacific Network for Transport and Logistics Education and Research (ANTLER) established by UNESCAP. In 2004, it was nominated as the nodal agency by the member countries of Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral, Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC) for training of their transport personnel. This role was subsequently extended to Mekong-Ganga Cooperation countries.

PART II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

(i) Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or major conferences and other United Nations meetings.

The representatives of AITD actively participated in the meetings of working groups and committees organized by UNESCAP relating to managing globalization, transport and communications and infrastructure development. The important contributions that were made have been duly acknowledged in the proceedings of the respective meetings:

13-15 November 2002: Meeting of the Committee on Transport, Communications, Tourism and Infrastructure Development, Bangkok, Thailand. The representatives of AITD stressed the need for a better understanding of the transport-poverty linkages and agreed to share with the member countries the findings of its studies in this area. The Committee appreciated the collaborative relationship between UNESCAP and AITD in implementing the programme of activities of the secretariat under the Regional Action Programme and expressed satisfaction that the Institute was recently granted a special consultative status by the United Nations. The Committee also noted with appreciation the offer of AITD to share its extensive experience in the formulation of integrated intermodal networks with the member countries of UNESCAP.

19-21 November 2003: Meeting of the Committee on Managing Globalization, Bangkok, Thailand. The representatives of AITD offered to share the Institute's experience and expertise to undertake

corridor-based studies to formulate rational trade and transport policies and strategies in the member countries, in particular, the land-locked countries.

24-26 November 2004: Subcommittee Meeting on Transport Infrastructure and Facilitation and Tourism, Bangkok, Thailand. The representatives of AITD informed that the Institute had been nominated as the focal point for related activities in the BIMSTEC countries. The delegation also offered to share the findings of its study on transaction costs, access to markets and regional cooperation. It further informed the member countries that the Institute's training centre on multimodal transport would provide training to the personnel from south and south-east Asia.

12-14 October 2005: Meeting of the Committee on Managing Globalization, Second Session, Bangkok, Thailand. The Committee noted with appreciation the offer of AITD to share its study on intermodal choice as an aid to policy-making and its offer of free training to railway personnel.

(ii) Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters.

11-12 November 2002: Meeting of the Working Group for Drafting Intergovernmental Agreement on Asian Highway Network, Bangkok, Thailand. The representatives of AITD who had assisted in identifying the highway routes helped in building a consensus on the adoption of the proposed agreement.

16-17 October 2003: The Subregional Seminar on Intergovernmental Agreement on Asian Highway Network, New Delhi, India. The representatives of AITD contributed in the finalization of the agreement.

22-23 November 2004: Intergovernmental Meeting for Drafting Agreement on Trans-Asian Railway Network, Bangkok, Thailand. The representatives of AITD helped in formulating guiding principles relating to technical characteristics of the Trans-Asian Railway network and agreed to host the meeting of the experts from south and south-east Asian countries in New Delhi, India.

18-19 April 2005: Experts Group Meeting on Trans-Asian railway in South Asia, New Delhi, India. The meeting was convened by UNESCAP in collaboration with AITD who also hosted the event. The representatives of AITD made substantive contribution in the formulation of the intergovernmental agreement on Trans-Asian Railway Network. The meeting requested the UNESCAP Secretariat to coordinate with sub regional international organizations and bodies, especially AITD, for organizing demonstration runs of container block-trains along the Trans-Asian Railway routes in the subregion.

(iii) Initiatives undertaken by the organization in support of internationally agreed development goals, in particular, the Millennium Development Goals

In August 2003, AITD completed a study of socio-economic impact of highways on the incidence of poverty in the rural population residing in the neighborhood of these roads. The empirical study carried out for the first time in Asia revealed that proximity to the highway results in greater

employment opportunities and income, better access to education and health facilities, increased access to amenities like sanitation and safe drinking water. In quantitative terms, it showed an increase in overall human well-being by 31 percent, and decrease in the incidence of poverty by 17 percent. These results have a significant bearing on devising strategies to achieve millennium development goals (MDGs).

14-15 April 2005: Conference on Transport and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), New Delhi, India. This conference was jointly organized by UNESCAP and AITD as a part of the agreed programme of ANTLER. Experts from – Bangladesh, China, Czech Republic, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of China, India, Indonesia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Japan, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Nepal, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand – participated in the meeting. The seminal papers made an important contribution to the understanding of link between poverty and transport. The meeting starkly brought out that the abysmal condition of the rural poor is largely due to poor access and lack of connectivity.

In August 2005, AITD brought out a special issue of the Asian Journal focusing on Access, Transport and Poverty Linkages with contributions from acclaimed experts. The issue specifically explores the potential role of transport in achieving the millennium development goals. Poor communities place a high priority on accessibility to services, which, in turn, require effective transport systems to operate effectively. Enhancing the positive impacts and mitigating the negative impacts of transport will help achieve the MDGs, but other action is also required, including: increased research on transport-poverty linkages, strengthening institutional frameworks and building civil society capacity to participate in transport policy-making.

2. Association d'assistance aux grands handicapés à domicile

(Special consultative status granted in 2002)

The Association d'assistance aux grands handicapés à domicile (AAGHD) conducted a job analysis among personal assistants providing care for persons with severe disabilities, both at home and in centres. In response to the emergence of personal care services as a recognized occupation, AAGHD then developed, with the support of the National Centre for Training of Trainers and Course Design (CENAFIF), a training curriculum, teaching guide, materials and instructional organization guide and an evaluation guide for the Programme of Assistance for Older Persons and Persons with Disabilities.

From 2002 to 2005, four programmes were offered to train personal care assistants for older persons and persons with disabilities: three in Tunis (25 participants/training) and one in Sousse (in the centre of the country). Each programme lasted nine months. The participants were young people with no occupational skills, several of whom subsequently found employment in the private sector.

Continuation of the project Involvement of Women with Disabilities in Waste Reclamation, launched in 2000 with financing from the Global Environment Facility.

Several women with disabilities received training through this project. This sensitization and training in waste management and reclamation, which is a national and international concern, was greatly appreciated by the participants, who had the opportunity to learn an occupation and were able to become employed in the private sector through the creation of microprojects. This has provided them with a source of income, which was much needed, particularly as some of them are the breadwinners for their families.

During the period 2002-2005, AAGHD provided ongoing support to assist the people trained in finding work, appealing to professionals in the world of decor, design and advertising and even artists (painters) to create decorative articles and useful items made from recycled waste, including tables made from soft drink cans, baskets made from plastic bags and plastic bathmats. The objects created are inspired by traditional Tunisian arts and crafts.

These women are helping to instil new environmentally friendly behaviours in their neighbourhoods. They have also organized clean-up campaigns in their respective neighbourhoods (the Hafsia Quarter in the centre of Tunis, Quartier du 9 Avril and others).

Thanks to this project, the women are now selling their products at the various fairs organized by the Ministry of Social Affairs, the Ministry of Environment, the Ministry of Women's Affairs and the city of Tunis. A retail outlet for their products has also been opened in the Hafsia Quarter. A website was set up to sell their products during the World Summit on the Information Society, and since then an increasing number of products made from recycled waste have been sold on the Internet.

Organization of seminars in April 2005 to study the work of personal assistants from the Gabès, Medenine and Sfax Associations, including site visits to identify training needs by shadowing them in their daily work.

Training of persons with disabilities: Following an attitude study, these persons were placed in the workshop of their choice: jebba (traditional Tunisian robe) embroidery workshop, mosaic workshop, sewing workshop, tapestry/carpet-making workshop, waste reclamation workshop, music workshop, literacy training workshop. These workshops are offered at a day centre located in the medina in Tunis. Each workshop is conducted by a trainer. The centre is open from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Drawing contest for children with disabilities, promoting environmental protection, 2000 to 2005. Each year on National Children's Day, 5 January, workshops have been organized for children with disabilities and their families to raise awareness of and promote environmental protection. A drawing contest, a performance (singing, dancing, etc.) and gifts are offered for all the children attending. This event takes place in one of the country's public parks: El Nahli, Radès, Mourouj, Belvédère or El Marsa.

Day centre for older persons and persons with disabilities, located in the city of Tunis, established in 2003. The centre was opened at the initiative of the President of Tunisia. It offers a number of workshops, including a mosaics workshop, a literacy training workshop for persons with disabilities and their families, a school support workshop for neighbourhood children, a music workshop, a

sewing workshop, and a computer and Internet workshop, as well as a training room where discussion groups are held.

Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or major conferences and other United Nations meetings

August-September 2002: Earth Summit/World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg

Recycled products were exhibited at Tunisia's stand and were very well received. The project has been emulated by Benin, France and Lebanon, and there have been exchanges of experience. AAGHD also took part in the March against Poverty, which started at the Alexandria Stadium in Soweto and ended at the Convention Centre in Johannesburg.

17-21 August 2002: International Association for Volunteer Effort (IAVE), Barcelona
18th IAVE World Volunteer Conference. Presentation on the Tunisian volunteer experience.

19-25 September 2005: First Meeting of the Preparatory Committee on the World Summit on the Information Society (PrepCom-1), Geneva

November 2005: Participation in the World Summit on the Information Society, Tunis
AAGHD trained personal assistants and made them available, free of charge, to Summit participants with disabilities. The personal assistants welcomed these people at the airport and helped them throughout their stay. AAGHD also participated in the organization of the forum on disability.

United Nations/New York: Participation in the yearly work of the Economic and Social Council at United Nations Headquarters, June 2000, September 2001, January 2002 and September 2003.

April 2002: Arab Network for NGOs, Beirut

There were many exchanges with other associations. AAGHD presented its experience in providing home care for persons with severe disabilities.

April 2004: Damascus Special Olympics. Participation in a training session for personnel who work with children with mental disabilities.

AAGHD is a member of the International Association for Volunteer Effort, Special Olympics, the Arab Network for NGOs and Rehabilitation International.

3. Cohort for Research on Environment, Urban Management and Human Settlements

(Special consultative status granted 1998)

PART I. Introduction

Cohort for Research on Environment, Urban Management and Human Settlements (CREUMHS) is a non-profit education and research organization registered in Kenya as Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) since March 1993. It brings together scholars, researchers, professionals and public and private sector officials to integrate theory, practice and understanding of both environmental and human settlement policies, which significantly impact human welfare.

PART II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

World Summit on Sustainable Development, 26 August- 4 September 2002, Johannesburg (South Africa): Over 400 NGOs representatives were accredited through CREUMHS to participate in the Summit. CREUMHS participated actively in the Summit process, with its own special concerns for chapters 7, 21 and 28 of Agenda 21 (sustainable settlements, waste and sanitation, local authorities).

World Urban Forum 29 April to 3 May 2002, Nairobi (Kenya): The first session of the World Urban Forum was attended by representatives of over 500 NGOs. CREUMHS together with the United Nations Committee on Human Settlements of New York was the overall coordinator of the NGO host committee to the forum and co-convenor of the NGOs meetings during the World Urban Forum I.

World Urban Forum II 13 -17 September 2004, Barcelona, (Spain): In conjunction with president of the International Federation of Surveyors (FIG), CREUMHS representative convened a session linking researchers and survey professionals from developing countries with those from Europe and other developed economies to explore ways of collaboration in localizing the habitat agenda in the land and valuation surveying discipline.

Participation of CREUMHS in the work of the United Nations

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP): Members of CREUMHS have over the reporting period taken part in consultations and communications with representatives of civil society constituencies, UNEP programmes, the Governing Council and the Committee of Permanent representatives (CPR) in developing a strategy for enhancing civil society engagements in the work of the UNEP.

The Global Civil Society Forum 1 - 2 February 2003, United Nations Offices in Nairobi CREUMHS representatives took part in the Global Civil Forums and made significant contributions to increase the number of African NGO networks and umbrella bodies to participate in the Forums.

United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT): Representatives of CREUMHS took part in the Global Civil Society Forum, 3 -4 May 2003 in conjunction with the 19th Session of

the Governing Council of UN-HABITAT (Nairobi, 5 –9 May 2003). CREUMHS lobbied for the participation of civil society in future sessions of the Governing Council of UN-HABITAT and partnerships between civil society and the UN-HABITAT. CREUMHS representatives organized parallel events to further articulate the key issues identified earlier as participation of civil society in future sessions of the Governing Council of UN-HABITAT during the Nineteenth Session of the Governing Council of UN-HABITAT.

Pan African Implementation and Partnership Conference on Water (PANAFCON), 6-12 December 2003, Addis Ababa (Ethiopia): CREUMHS representatives mobilized the members of African Civil Society to reaffirm and urge African governments to fulfill the commitments to achieving the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) number seven and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPOI) targets on water in Africa.

12th Session of the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development (UN CSD) under the Major Themes Water, Sanitation and Human Settlements, 19 –30 April 2004, UN headquarters in New York: CREUMHS' delegates were part of the African Civil Society members who made presentation in the plenary of the African NGO statement made during the Pan African Implementation and Partnership Conference on Water (PANAFCON), held from 6 to 12 December 2003 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

African Preparatory Meeting for the 6th Global Civil Society Forum (GCSF), 16-17 November 2004, United Nations Office, Nairobi, Kenya: CREUMHS was a focal point in organizing this meeting which came up with recommendations and the Civil Society Organization (CSO) statement of the African Regional Civil Society to the GCSF meeting.

23rd Session of the UNEP Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum (GC/GMEF), 21 –25 February 2005, Nairobi, (Kenya) CREUMHS representatives participated as observers after successfully organizing and taking part in the African Civil Society Organisations' preparatory consultative meeting to the 6th Global Civil Society Forum (GCSF) held in Nairobi, Kenya on 19 – 20 February 2005.

United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)'s seventh session of the Conference of Parties (COP 7), 17-29 October 2006, Nairobi (Kenya): CREUMHS joined other African CSOs in collaboration with Environment Liaison Centre International to coordinate CSO meetings and to draft the CSO statement to COP 7.

African Civil Society consultative meeting, 16th November 2005: CREUMHS was part of the UNEP's CSO partners organizing this meeting to prepare an African CSO position statement for presentation in the 7th Global Civil Society Forum (GCSF) held in February 5 – 6 2006 in Dubai. A CREUMHS representative was nominated to join the global CSO drafting group to the 7th Global Civil Society Forum.

8th Meeting of the Conference of Parties of the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals: 16th – 25th November 2005, Nairobi Kenya.

12th Session of the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development (UN CSD), 19 –30 April 2004, United Nations headquarters in New York: CREUMHS' delegates were part of the African Civil Society members who made presentation in the plenary of the African NGO statement made during the Pan African Implementation and Partnership Conference on Water (PANAFCON), held from 6 to 12 December 2003 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

(i) Cooperation with United Nations bodies and specialized agencies in the field and at Headquarters.

World Habitat Day 3rd October 2005 (Nairobi, Kenya): CREUMHS called on the United Nations to promote the findings of the Panel of Eminent Persons on UN-Civil Society Relations which undertook an assessment of relations between the United Nations and civil society with the objective of formulating proposals to the Secretary-General for enhancing interaction between the Organisation and civil society. CREUMHS made an appeal to the UN HABITAT Executive Director to enhance and improve the ways in which participation of civil society actors from developing countries especially African countries can be facilitated in the programme of UN HABITAT.

As the 16th of February 2005 marked the beginning of a new era in international efforts to reduce the risk of climate change, CREUMHS recommended that the day should be celebrated like all other days of The United Nations System like the World Habitat Day.

(ii) Initiatives undertaken by the organization in support of the MDGs

CREUMHS continued to monitor the implementation of the European Union (EU) Water Initiative for Africa – EU Strategic Partnership on Water Affairs and Sanitation Outline Strategy and 2004-2005 Work Programme as contained in the Working Document agreed between African Ministers' Council on Water (AMCOW-TAC) and the EU at the Pan-African Implementation and Partnership Conference on Water held on 8th – 13th December 2003 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

CREUMHS in partnership with the Global Water Partnership (GWP) through the Regional GWP offices in Kampala, Uganda, and the Kenya Water Partnership (KWP) continued between 2004 and 2005 to monitor the implementation of the Water Reforms and to support the achievement of the water targets of the MDG 7 aiming to provide safe, clean and accessible drinking water for all in the Eastern African Countries.

CREUMHS conducted activities in 2005 of dissemination of the relevant United Nations Document on the Right to Water.

During the reporting period 2002 and 2005 CREUMHS was involved in meetings with stakeholders including the Kenya Government and the UN HABITAT on slum upgrading and discussions on unraveling the difficulties in attaining the envisaged targets of the MDG 7.

4. International Environmental Law Research Centre

(Special consultative status granted in 2002)

Part I. Introduction

The International Environmental Law Research Centre (IELRC) is an independent, non-profit research organization established in 1995. It is an Association under Articles 60ff of the Swiss Civil Code. The aim of the IELRC is to contribute to the establishment of legal and institutional frameworks which foster sustainable environmental management in developing countries in an equitable international context. IELRC's mission is to undertake policy-related academic research relating to the environment in a North-South context. IELRC specifically seeks to contribute to the development of legal and institutional frameworks that foster equitable and sustainable environmental management at the local, national and international level by fostering links between research communities and policy-makers in the North and South. In the period 2002-2005, there has been no amendment to IELRC's Constitution. The only changes to be noted are new affiliations: 1) Accreditation with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), 2) Observer capacity with the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO).

Part II: Contributions of IELRC to the Work of the United Nations

Over the period 2002 to 2005, IELRC has made a number of contributions to the work of different United Nations bodies. Nevertheless, it should be noted that the organization's capacity to attend meetings and make contributions to the work of the United Nations is limited by its small size. This report should be viewed against the limited staff and funding availability of the organization.

i) Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies

- 8 August 2003, Geneva: "Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights", 55th session. Oral contribution by a representative of the organization on food security and intellectual property rights. The statement was prepared collectively by 27 non-governmental organizations (NGO).
- 28 February – 2 March 2005, Geneva: "Expert Seminar on Democracy and the Rule of Law", Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights. A representative of the organization prepared a background paper and made a keynote presentation, both entitled 'Access to Justice by Disadvantaged Groups'. The report of this Seminar is available as document E/CN.4/2005/58.
- 11-22 April 2005, New York: Commission on Sustainable Development, 13th Session. The IELRC Programme Director (Africa) was a panelist at the side-event Water & Global Security, speaking on Integrating Environmental Peacemaking in the Reforms of the United Nations.

ii) Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters

- 2002, Geneva: United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) & International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development (ICTSD) Project on Intellectual Property Rights and

Sustainable Development. The project commissioned a case study on Food Security and Intellectual Property Rights in Developing Countries from the IELRC Programme Director (Europe).

- 25-26 February 2004, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia: First Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity Serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety. IELRC organized two side-events on liability and redress, entitled, "Why do we need an international liability regime for biotechnology?" and "Existing liability regimes and biosafety." IELRC also prepared a background paper for these events, "Liability and Redress in Biotechnology: Towards the Development of Rules at the National and International Levels."
- 2004, Nairobi, Kenya: The IELRC Programme Director (Africa) supported the initiative by the United Nations Environment Programme and the Department of Early Warning and Assessment (UNEP-DEWA) on environment and conflict prevention in the Great Lakes Region through a mapping of the environment and conflict linkages in the region.
- 2004 Geneva: IELRC participated in the Environmental Law Programme of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR).
- 2005 onwards, Geneva: Collaboration between the UNITAR Environmental Law Programme and IELRC in the context of the journal "Law, Environment and Development" (LEAD Journal), published by IELRC. LEAD Journal accepted submissions of outstanding environmental law final papers for its peer-review process.
- 19 April 2005, New York: the IELRC Programme Director (Europe) was a panelist at the United Nations University their publication, "Regulating Bioprospecting: Institutions for Drug Research, Access and Benefit-Sharing."
- 2005, Nairobi, Kenya: the IELRC Programme Director (Africa) contributed an external evaluation of the Phase II of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Project on a Partnership for the Development of Environmental Law and Institutions in Africa (PADELIA).

Contribution to the work of other international organizations

- 25-27 October 2004, Prague: At the European Patent Office Annual Member States Meeting, the IELRC Programme Director (Europe) made a Keynote presentation entitled 'Integrating IPRs and Development Policy' at the Panel Discussion on the Report of the Commission on Intellectual Property Rights.
- 2004, International Plant Genetic Resources Institute (IPGRI): The Programme Director (Europe) was part of a three-member review team for the Centre-Commissioned External Review (CCER) of IPGRI's work on policy and legal aspects of genetic resources.
- 2005, New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD): The Programme Directors (Europe and Africa) wrote a background paper guiding the establishment of an African working group on intellectual property submitted to NEPAD's Steering Committee for Science and Technology.

iii) Initiatives undertaken by the organization in support of internationally agreed development goals, in particular, the Millennium Development Goals

IELRC is an organization which focuses on contributing to the realization of sustainable development through academic research, policy papers and publications which contribute to poverty alleviation in the global South. As such, all the research projects and outputs of the organization contribute to the realization of the Millennium Development Goals. Some examples of our activities contributing to the Millennium Development Goals during the report period can be given:

- Research focusing on legal issues concerning gender in drylands. One of the outputs included: "Achieving the Millennium Development Goals in the Drylands: Gender Considerations" (2005).
- Research focusing on wildlife and the legal issues concerning the conflicts of rights that may arise with local communities. One of the outputs includes: "Sustainable Management of Wildlife Resources in East Africa - A Critical Analysis of the Legal, Policy and Institutional Frameworks" (2005).
- Research focusing on the sustainable development aspects of intellectual property rights, in particular with regard to the introduction of intellectual property rights in agriculture. This resulted, for instance, in the publication of the following book in 2005: *Intellectual Property Protection and Sustainable Development*.
- Organization of a conference entitled 'Twenty years after the Bhopal disaster' with the School for Oriental and African Studies (SOAS). The conference was arranged to discuss the on-going legal consequences of the Bhopal industrial disaster. The Advisory Council Member (India) made a presentation on legal responses to the disaster (London, 23 October 2004).
- Research on the relationship between access to medicines and the introduction of medical product patents. One of the outputs included: 'Patents and Medicines: The Relationship between TRIPS and the Human Right to Health', an article published in *International Affairs* in 2003.

5. Population Reference Bureau

(Special consultative status granted in 2002)

PART I. Introduction

i). The Population Reference Bureau is a nonprofit, educational organization created in 1929, which serves as a bridge between researchers and policy audiences. PRB informs people around the world about population, health, and the environment, and empowers them to use that information to advance the well-being of current and future generations. Specifically, PRB analyzes complex demographic data and research to provide the most objective, accurate, and up-to-date population information in a format that is easily understood by advocates, journalists, and policymakers alike. To facilitate data use, PRB builds coalitions and conducts workshops around the world to give researchers and program staff the tools they need to communicate effectively about population issues.

PART II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

i). Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or major conferences and other United National meetings.

□ “The World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD),” 26 August - 4 September 2002 Johannesburg, South Africa. PRB mobilized 12 senior journalists from its global networks to cover the summit. Selected experts from the United Nations, official government delegations, and other international organizations spoke to the journalists about various sustainable development issues and helped prepare them to cover issues at the WSSD. PRB facilitated interviews between high-level individuals and the journalists including Nitin Desai (Secretary General of the WSSD), Klaus Toepfer (Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Program), Timothy Wirth (President of the United Nations Foundation), Jan Pronk (Special Envoy for the World Summit on Sustainable Development), and Anna Kajumulo Tibaijuka (Executive Director of UN-Habitat). The journalists produced more than 100 stories, which appeared in prominent newspapers, wire services, and radio programs around the world.

□ “The Beijing +10 Conference,” 28 February -11 March 2005, New York, UN Headquarters. PRB conducted a one-week news media seminar in New York for 12 women editors from around the globe to coincide with the first week of the Beijing +10 conference and to prepare them for covering the second week of the conference. The media seminar—entitled “Involving Men to Improve Reproductive Health”—focused on gender-based violence, family planning, and HIV/AIDS. Following the conference, the journalists produced multiple articles that featured issues, policy options, and program solutions highlighted during the conference.

ii). Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters.

□ In 2002, PRB launched a project in collaboration with UNFPA to compile a database of key demographic, economic, and social indicators relevant to UNFPA programme priorities and resource mobilization needs for 163 countries. The database included indicators related to health, reproductive health, gender inequalities, and to identified target populations and programme priorities. The database was optimized to interface with a presentation format useful for UNFPA so as to facilitate dissemination in publications and via electronic media.

□ From 2003 to 2004, PRB continued to update 19 indicators for 163 countries and subsequently incorporate these into the Web database for UNFPA. In 2003, PRB also produced a publication—“Country Profiles for Population and Reproductive Health: Policy Developments and Indicators 2003”—and a complimentary CD-ROM, which were widely disseminated to UNFPA staff and country teams. Additional PRB responsibilities in this project include: liaising with data collecting and collating agencies of the UN system; maintaining ongoing consultations with UNFPA and with staff in other divisions in an internal review of technical issues and geographical relevance; liaising with other data collecting institutions for supplementary data not maintained by UN organizations; and making recommendations about presentation formats proposed by UNFPA and making design suggestions.

□ In 2005, PRB produced the 2005 version of the Country Profiles publication. Building on earlier editions, this publication features some 262 indicators for 163 countries and subregions, with

data grouped under the following categories: population, socioeconomic and health, adolescent reproductive health, gender equality, reproductive health commodity security, and internal disparities. This edition offers several new features, including data from 1990 to allow users to monitor progress of the ICPD Program of Action and Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). More data on health inequity have been included, as well as public expenditures on health and primary and secondary education. Country Profiles data are available online at www.unfpa.org/profiles.

□ PRB sponsored the East and Southern Africa Women's Network journalists to cover the International AIDS Conference in Barcelona (Spain), 7 to 12 of July 2002. PRB held a one-day workshop to prepare the journalists to cover the conference. The highlight of the workshop was Dr. Peter Piot, Executive Director of UNAIDS, who met with the journalists, previewed the address he would give to open the conference the following day, and answered their questions.

□ In September, 2004, PRB organized a workshop for East and Southern African Women journalists in Dar es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania. The seminar on Critical Issues: Women's Empowerment and Reproductive Health, benefited from the opening speaker Dorothy Temu-Usiri, National Programme Officer of UNFPA, who spoke about the critical role that the news media can play in promoting gender equity.

□ In November, 2005, PRB's Women's Edition senior editors met in New Delhi to discuss issues related to Sex Trafficking of Women and Girls. Archana Tamang, UNIFEM Regional Programme Coordinator (Anti-Trafficking) for the South Asia Regional Office, was the lead speaker. After the seminar, she teamed up with one of the journalists and the head of an NGO who also spoke at the seminar to form a national coalition of journalists against trafficking for the region. Ajit Joy, program coordinator on victim support and human trafficking in the local U.N. Office on Drugs and Crime, also spoke about the challenges law enforcement officials face in combating trafficking.

iii) Initiatives undertaken by the organization in support of internationally agreed development goals, in particular, the Millennium Development Goals.

□ As part of PRB's role to communicate relevant information to policy audiences globally, the team has produced the following publications. Each provide data and information to advance international development goals— especially the MDGs:

o Unmet Need for Family Planning: Recent Trends and their Implications for Programs. Obstacles other than physical access to services prevent many women from using family planning. This report underscores how unmet need for contraception can lead to unintended pregnancies, which pose risks for women, their families, and societies. (March 2003)

o The Wealth Gap in Health. Despite improvements in public health in the last half-century, large disparities still exist between and within countries in a range of health and population indicators: fertility, infant and child mortality, nutrition, and the use of family planning and other health services. (Health Bulletin and Data Sheet, May 2004)

o What was Cairo? The Promise and Reality of ICPD. This article, adapted from two of PRB's Population Bulletins, reviews the groundbreaking 1994 International Conference on Population and Development, its progress to date, and remaining challenges. (September 2004)

- o The Unfinished Agenda: Meeting the needs for family planning in less developed countries. This policy brief shows how family planning programs have yielded dramatically positive gains over the past 50 years. In developing countries, about half of couples now use modern contraception. Despite these gains, contraceptive use is still low and the need high in some of the world's poorest and most populous places. (November 2004)
- o Achieving the MDGs in the Middle East. Overall progress toward attaining the goals in the region is mixed at best, while unmet need for quality family planning and reproductive health care there remains high. (September 2005)
- o Investing in Reproductive Health to Achieve Development Goals: The Middle East and North Africa. This PRB brief outlines how prioritizing women's reproductive health at a national level would help accelerate progress in the regional toward achieving the Millennium Development goals.(December 2005).



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Addendum

Contents

	<i>Page</i>
1. AFS Inter-cultural Programs	2
2. Chinese Women's Association of America	5
3. International PEN	7
4. International Union of Psychological Science	10
5. Womankind Worldwide	13

* Reports submitted by non-governmental organizations are issued without formal editing.



1. AFS INTER-CULTURAL PROGRAMS (Special consultative status granted in 1974)

Part I: Aims and Purposes

AFS Intercultural Programs (AFS) is an international, voluntary, non-governmental, non-profit organization that provides intercultural learning opportunities to help people develop the knowledge, skills and understanding needed to act as responsible, global citizens working for peace and understanding in a diverse world. Through its programs and activities AFS seeks to affirm faith in the dignity and worth of every human being and of all nations and cultures, encourages respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, and bases its activities on the core values of dignity, respect for differences, harmony, sensitivity and tolerance.

AFS is a people-to-people movement primarily engaged in intercultural educational exchange, involving over 11,000 participants annually. AFS is one of the largest community-based volunteer organizations in the world, with a network of tens of thousands of volunteers worldwide. AFS currently operates through national member organizations in 52 countries located in all regions of the world, and its activities extend to another 25 countries.

AFS continues to develop programs and organizations in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, Eastern and Central Europe and the Middle East. After an absence of many years, AFS year-long international exchanges for high school students were resumed in Tunisia and the Philippines in 2003, and with India and Saudi Arabia in 2005. Since the events of 11 September 2001, AFS has greatly expanded its efforts to provide opportunities for Muslim and non-Muslim populations to learn more about each other in order to enhance understanding. Teacher and student programs with China also continue to be among the fastest growing AFS programs.

AFS conducts intercultural exchange programs of varying lengths for students, teachers, young professionals and workers. These programs include in-depth immersion in the local culture and language, and expose participants to new perspectives on key world issues such as the environment, marginalized or other disadvantaged peoples, or minority rights. The Community Service Program offers young people, ages 18 and above, a chance to volunteer with local organizations in other countries that address local community needs. Projects may help street children lead healthier lives or develop training programs with human rights workers. During the program, participants are exposed to new customs, morals, ethics and values that challenge them to reflect on their own cultural norms. The constituent national organizations of AFS conduct seminars and other activities at the local and national level concerning themes of universal human values.

Many national AFS organizations maintain close cooperation with the United Nations Associations or Federations or with United Nations Volunteers in their countries and organize and participate in joint activities. As a worldwide volunteer organization, AFS promotes and collaborates with other NGOs in support and recognition of many International Days, Years and Decades.

Part II: Contribution to the work of the United Nations

Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or major conferences and other United Nations Meetings

During the period under review (2002 to 2005), representatives from the international headquarters of AFS Intercultural Programs and from national constituent AFS organizations participated in the following conferences and meetings:

- (a) Commission for Social Development, 40th Session, New York, New York 11-27 February 2002
- (b) World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August – 4 September 2002
- (c) Commission for Social Development, 41st Session, New York, New York 10-21 February 2003
- (d) Tenth Anniversary of the International Year of the Family, New York, New York, 6 December 2004
- (e) Commission for Social Development, 43rd Session, New York, New York, 9-18 February 2005
- (f) UNESCO Conference: “Fostering Dialogue among Cultures and Civilizations through Concrete and Sustainable Initiatives”, Rabat, Morocco, 14 - 16 June 2005
- (g) Youth Delegate to the 60th Session of the General Assembly, October 2005
- (h) UNICEF “Unite for Children - Unite against Aids”, New York, New York, 25 October 2005

Other relevant activities and contributions

AFS Intercultural Programs has demonstrated its strong commitment to the goals set forth in the United Nations Charter through the exchange programs and activities it operates, concentrating in the areas of youth, education, social development and the environment. In 2003 AFS was honored as the Overall Winner in the Social Achievement category of the Associations Make a Better World awards program for its work in connecting Muslim and non-Muslim people in many different cultural settings. A speaker at the 4-8 October 2004 meeting of AFS leaders from around the world held in Fujiyoshida-shi, Japan, was the Permanent Representative from Japan to the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva, and the 2005 meeting held in Torino, Italy included a Peace Day on 24 September 2005 with a theme of “Peace Education Through Student Exchange” and involving as speakers the Mayor of Hiroshima and the Chairman of the Nobel Peace Committee. In 2005 AFS

also sponsored a youth essay contest on "Peace Through Understanding", won by an Italian girl who spent a year on the AFS program in Tunisia. AFS conducted an extensive research project during 2002-2005 on the impact of international education exchange on fostering intercultural competence. AFS also widely disseminates information through its international and national publications and Web sites about United Nations documents, declarations and materials, and United Nations conferences, events and themes. This has included the UNESCO World Education Reports, the World Youth Reports and the UNDP Human Development Reports.

Many activities are carried out by AFS constituent organizations in support of the goals of the United Nations through projects, seminars, workshops, and education on human rights, conflict resolution, tolerance and combating racism, and cultural heritage. For example, within the framework of the Asia/Pacific Cultural Centre for UNESCO (ACCU) International Exchange Program under the UNESCO / Japan Funds-in-Trust for the Promotion of International Cooperation and Mutual Understanding, AFS Japan is operating a joint cultural exchange project with UNESCO started in 2001 with Indonesia, Malaysia and Costa Rica, subsequently involved China, Honduras, Mongolia and Panama, and most recently (2005) involved Australia, Mexico and the Philippines. AFS Indonesia established Sekolah Tenda (School in Tents) in Aceh province in response to the devastating tsunami in December 2004.

Former AFS participants work throughout the United Nations system, in NGOs devoted to the goals of the United Nations, and in governments. Likewise, many key AFS staff and volunteer leaders have close associations with the United Nations. The President of the 60th General Assembly of the United Nations is an AFS alumnus. A key figure in AFS Germany serves as an expert on CEDAW. On 6 December of 2002 AFS hosted an event for Diplomats to the United Nations as well as United Nations staff who are interested in the work of AFS. And AFS held the following debates and panel discussions at the United Nations: on 16 May 2003 on the topic of "The Future Role of Multi-Lateral Organizations;" on 14 May 2004 on "Prospects for Peace in the Middle East;" and on 28 October 2005 on "Power, Politics and Faith: The Role of Religion in Conflict and Resolution." Some of the guests and participants in these events had been AFS participants. In their own countries, AFS volunteers from Germany and New Zealand were honored by their governments for their contribution and service to the community.

Having previously received a special testimonial from the Secretary-General in recognition of AFS's dedicated service in support of the United Nations Programme on Youth, AFS continues to be in the forefront of NGOs engaged in youth work and is committed to the goals established by the United Nations General Assembly in the guidelines for planning and follow-up in the field of youth. AFS disseminates United Nations documents throughout its network in all regions of the world and via the AFS website in continued support of the implementation of the United Nations World Programme of Action for Youth, the Outcome of the World Summit for Social Development, the International Decade for the Culture of Peace and Non-violence for the Children of the World, and the Millennium Development Goals.

2. CHINESE WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA (Special consultative status granted in 1998)

Part I: Background and mission of CWAA/CWAAF

Founded 10 October 1986, CWAA Foundation (CWAAF) is a non-profit 501c-3 organization dedicated to organizing activities for the advancement of women. A programmatic focus of CWAA since inception has been the organization of educational workshops and community events that recognize and publicize the contributions of women in both their domestic and professional roles. Qualified women candidates all over the US (primarily from Chinese descent) have participated and competed for the distinction of being elected as an outstanding Mother of the Year or Distinguished Professional Woman, the former an annually sponsored program of CWAA. A continuous sequence of 19 Annual Mother of the Year Ceremonies has been organized in San Francisco.

As mentioned in the previous quadrennial report (1998-2001), a change of Board of Directors took place in 2001 to enable a younger membership to take over the leadership functions of the organization and expand CWAA communications and activities through email and the internet. The change, however, turned out to be disruptive with respect to the continuity of CWAA's programs and attention was shifted away from the goals on which CWAA was founded. As a result, the CWAA founder and several CWAA founding board members returned to the organization in 2002 to assume leadership responsibilities.

The aim currently has been to restore the programmatic focus on the goals on which CWAA was formed. The aim is to also enhance support given to United Nations supported activities and work to support United Nations global principles. Regretfully, because much of the focus of current Board has been fiscal, administrative and "restorative," the Board has not been able to attend the NGO activities to which we were invited. The Board, however, would like to begin doing so in 2006.

Part II: Contributions of the work of the organization to the work of the United Nations

1. Cosponsored Workshop on "Women and Marriage" — 22 February 2003, California, United States of America

Keynote speaker was an attorney with particular insights to how women are contributing or coping with changing definitions of marriage, who lectured about some of the changing perceptions and attitudes about marriage within the ranks of empowered women, particularly in certain small but noticeable segments of certain Asian economies.

**2. "Four Seasons" Art exhibition — 1 September 2003-1 October 2003,
California, United States**

CWAA was the sole sponsor of a month-long event featuring the artwork of Daisy Yang, a retired United Nations worker and mother of a CWAA member. CWAA also displayed two articles on UN workers published by the *Daily Mirror* and *Glamour* (circa 1952) featuring the artist. The *Daily Mirror* wrote "Glamour Girls of U.N., Three-Fold Career of Chinese Matron," and *Glamour* published a special section called "Women at Work at the U.N." Both articles and the fine brushwork of Daisy Yang provided an excellent setting for CWAA to talk about its activities and commitment to support United Nations global principles and specific Millennium Development Goals pertaining to women's rights. The event was covered by the local news media and provided the backdrop for dialogue about the twin demands of juggling home and career in the 1950s as well as the role of women at the United Nations.

**3. Organized financial planning seminar ("Fundamentals of Investing,
Long-Term Care and Estate Planning for Women") — 8 January
2004, California, United States**

An important component of women's empowerment is financial knowledge. A short workshop was organized with particular emphasis on the fundamentals of investing as well as issues particular to women. Short presentations were given by insurance and securities experts. Some of the issues covered included planning for single and divorced women and long-term caretaker issues for women.

**4. Sponsored workshop ("Women, Work and Gender Equality") —
8 May 2004, California, United States**

Two films were shown to stimulate discussion of the subject of gender equality. "The King of Masks" is an award-winning tale of hope and transformation in the face of poverty and loneliness in a period of history where women and girls were blocked from entry into certain professions and apprenticeships. Excerpts were shown from "If Women Ruled the World," a PBS documentary focused on the issues of balancing family and career and the meaning of true equality and empowerment. The films were shown to stimulate discussion about activities and programs that CWAA could undertake to contribute either broadly or specifically to an area of concern.

**5. CWAA supports *World Journal's* promotion of "Ten" Performance —
24 April 2005, California, United States**

Also called Perfect Ten or Erhu Girls Band, the programming was an Erhu performance by young girls. CWAA felt the promotion of this performance was in line with the organization's emphasis on women's self-improvement and self-sufficiency. The average age of the girls in the band was 14, and they have been invited to perform in the United States and Canada. CWAA brought the event to the attention of the membership via newsletters and organized small groups for the attendance.

6. Elementary School Model UN Day — 26 June 2005, California, United States

CWAA co-sponsored this event with the Foster City Art Commissioner. The Model United Nations event was organized as an event to illustrate in miniature how different cultures work together in the United Nations. CWAA Board Members presented Certificates of Appreciation and Recognition to local dignitaries and organizers. CWAA also briefly talked about United Nations principles, particularly that of gender equality and women's and children's rights.

7. CWAA sponsored luncheon and preview for the Great Mother — 5 May 2005, California, United States

The Great Mother was adopted as the year's Mother of the Year theme to highlight the importance of motherhood in society. Recipients of previous Mother of the Year Awards were invited to the preview and discussion of the film. CWAA sponsored the luncheon and a follow-up workshop. The follow-up meeting was to explore the possibility of making a documentary that would feature mothers who were awarded the Mother of the Year Award by CWAA over the past 19 years.

3. INTERNATIONAL PEN (Special consultative status granted in 2002)

Part I: Introduction

International PEN, the worldwide association of writers with 141 Centres in 101 countries, was established in 1921 after World War I to develop fellowship among writers around the globe not bounded by national borders or politics. Its aims as expressed in the PEN Charter may be summarised as follows: PEN is committed to free expression and transmission of ideas; to dispelling race, class, religious and national hatreds; and, through imagination and literature, to the written word and its power to better society and champion the ideal of one humanity living in peace.

Part II: Contribution of the organisation to the work of the United Nations

(i) Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or major conferences and other United Nations meetings

- 1. Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) - (46th Session, 4 – 15 March 2002, New York.)** Two International PEN representatives attended, and reported to the worldwide membership on the Panels on 'Poverty' and 'Environmental Management and Mitigation of Natural Disasters'. Other issues reported on were 'Domestic Violence', 'Women and Peace-Building', and 'The International Criminal Court'.

2. **58th session of the Commission on Human Rights - (18 March to 26 April 2002, Geneva)** Three representatives of International PEN attended. Written submissions were made under Agenda Item 11, 'Freedom of Expression focussing on insult and criminal defamation laws,' with Zimbabwe, Turkey and Belarus highlighted. An oral submission was made under Item 3, 'Administration of Justice on the use of military courts to try civilians in denial of their rights to freedom of expression.' The situations in Myanmar, Lebanon and Turkey were highlighted.
3. **Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) - (47th Session, 3 – 14 March 2003, New York.)** Two International PEN representatives attended, and reported to the worldwide membership on the Panels on 'Participation and access of women to the media, and information and communication technologies' and 'Women's human rights and elimination of all forms of violence against women and girls as defined in the Beijing Platform for Action'. Other issues reported on included 'Women and Peace-making'. International PEN gave a statement on the theme of 'Women and the Media: the importance of women as makers of culture and in its transformation'.
4. **59th session of the Commission on Human Rights - (17 March to 25 April 2003, Geneva)** Three representatives of International PEN attended this session. Written submissions were made under Agenda Item 11, 'Freedom of Expression and Impunity, focussing on the killings of writers, specifically in Latin America' and Article 9, 'Question of Violation of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms in Any Part of the World,' providing an overview of attacks on free expression worldwide. Oral interventions were made under Agenda Item 9, detention of writers in Iran, and Agenda Item 11, book banning in Turkey.
5. **Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) – (48th Session, 1 – 12 March 2004, New York.)** Two International PEN representatives attended, and reported to the worldwide membership on the Panels on 'The Role of men and boys in achieving gender equality' and 'Women's equal participation in conflict prevention, management and resolution, and in post-conflict peace-building'.
6. **60th session of the Commission on Human Rights - (15 March - 23 April 2004, Geneva)** Seven International PEN representatives attended. A written submission was made under Agenda Item 9, 'Question of the Violation of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms in any Part of the World – Freedom of Expression in Cuba.' An oral submission was made under Agenda Item 9, 'Detention of Writers, and Agenda Item 11, Freedom of Expression – Turkey.' International PEN co-hosted a panel discussion with the International Publisher's Association on Freedom of Expression in Turkey.
7. **Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) – (49th Session, 28 February – 11 March 2005, New York.)** Two International PEN representatives attended, and reported to the worldwide membership on 'The review and appraisal of the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action', 'The Millennium Development Goals' and 'Current challenges and forward-looking strategies for the advancement and empowerment of women and girls'. Among other issues reported on were 'Trafficking and Violence against Women' and 'Women and Peace and Security'.

8. **61st session of the Commission on Human Rights – (14 March to 22 April 2005, Geneva)**
Six Six International PEN representatives attended. A written submission was made under Agenda Item 9, 'Question of the Violation of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms in any Part of the World – Suppression of Internet in Iran.' Oral submissions were made under Agenda Item 10, 'Economic Social and Cultural Rights, suppression of internet activists in China, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Viet Nam and other countries,' and Agenda Item 11, 'Freedom of Expression – suppression of Article 19 in Tunisia.' International PEN co-hosted a panel discussion with the International Publisher's Association on Freedom of Expression in Tunisia.

(ii) Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialised agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters

- Year round information service on attacks against the right to freedom of expression (Article 19 ICCPR) and abuses against writers and journalists provided to the United Nations Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression, Special Rapporteur on extra judicial, summary or arbitrary executions, Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers, Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, and the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention. Alerts are sent via email and fax. In 2002, 156 alerts were issued, in 2003, 124 alerts were issued, in 2004, 113 alerts were issued, and in 2005, 98 alerts were issued.
- In addition to the above, individual cases of the detention of writers and journalists in a number of countries were submitted to the Working Group on Arbitrary Detentions for its consideration in 2002, 2003 and 2004 under confidential procedures.
- On May 21 2004, the UN Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of expression was a guest speaker at the 5th International Writers in Prison Committee Conference held in Barcelona, Spain.

(iii) Initiatives undertaken by the organisation in support of internationally agreed development goals, in particular, the Millennium Development Goals

activities in line with millennium goals

The organisation contributed to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) worldwide, and in particular in the regions of Africa and Central Asia.

▪ **Goal 2. Achieve universal primary education**

- actions: expanding and sharing programmes on creative reading and writing in schools and colleges, which enhance existing formal and informal education

Goal 3. Promote gender equality and empower women

- actions: Regional conferences for women writers to identify and articulate issues of significance to women and to initiate programmes to address those issues; mainstreaming gender into all International PEN programmes to prevent sidelining

activities in support of global principles

International PEN's Writers in Prison Committee has marked International Women's Day (8 March) each year by focussing on the struggle for women in practising their right under Article 19 of the UNDHR. In 2002, the countries focused on were the Russian Federation, Tunisia and Guatemala. In 2003 the countries were the Russian Federation, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Algeria. In 2004 the country was Saudi Arabia, and in 2005 the campaign focused on "Women and Cyber dissent: Tunisia, the Islamic Republic of Iran and China".

**If your organisation has not participated as fully as might be expected
in the work of the Economic and Social Council:**

The organisation would have performed much better in the implementation of United Nations programmes if not for the following problems:

- Information about international meetings and conferences frequently arrives too late to be included in plans and budgets.
- Scarce funds and few representative staff (all volunteers) make attendance at international meetings difficult.

**4. INTERNATIONAL UNION OF
PSYCHOLOGICAL SCIENCE
(Special consultative status granted in 1998)**

Part I: Introduction

(i) Aims and purpose of IUPsyS

The International Union of Psychological Science (IUPsyS) is an organization composed of 70 National Member organizations (national societies/associations/committees of scientific psychology and national academies of science), and 12 Affiliated International and/or Regional Organizations, representing more than six hundred thousand psychologists in all regions of the world. The general aim of IUPsyS is the development of psychological science, whether biological or social, normal or abnormal, pure or applied. One of its goals is to collaborate with other international and national organizations in matters of mutual interest, and to engage in such other activities as will further the development of the science of psychology and the betterment of mankind.

Part II: Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

(i) Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or major conferences and other United Nations meeting

1. *United Nations Headquarters, New York, 2002*: The IUPsyS representatives participated regularly (from September to June) in the work of the NGO Committees on Mental Health, on Health and on the Family. They also participated in numerous United Nations meetings, seminars and briefings of the NGO Committees on Education, Ageing, Disarmament, and Human Rights, as well as the United Nations University, and attended the Annual DPI/NGO Conference on "Rebuilding Societies Emerging from Conflict" from 9 – 11 September.

2. *General Assembly Special Session on Children, 8-10 May 2002, New York*: Our representatives were active in the preparation of this session through their participation in the work of the UNICEF Working Groups on Children and Armed Conflict, and on Child Rights. They met with representatives of Brazil, Germany, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the United States of America and the Netherlands to encourage them to include psychologically relevant issues and language in the outcome document ("A World Fit for Children") of the Special Session. They were also part of the organizing group of the NGO North American Caucus and participated in an editorial team composed of NGOs representatives and United Nations staff members. They participated in several dialogues with the Secretary General's Special Representative for Children and Armed Conflict and a seminar on the same topic, hosted by the Council for Foreign Relations.

3. *Working Group on the Lifespan and Mental Health, NGO Committee on Mental Health, New York, February 2003*: As Co-Convenor of this Working Group, the IUPsyS representative organized and chaired a panel presentation on "Death and Dying Across the Lifespan and Culture". This was an attempt to establish a dialogue on the subject among people from differing cultural perspectives. Discussions were held among members of different NGO groups and some staff members of the United Nations.

4. *UN Commission on Social Development, United Nations Headquarters, New York, February 2003*: our representatives, member of the NGO Committee on the Family, helped draft a resolution which included notions of psychological well-being which was to be distributed to United Nations representatives and member states.

5. *United Nations Headquarters, New York, 2003*: Again IUPsyS representatives continued to be active participants in different NGO Committees dealing with Mental Health, Health, Status of Women, the Family, Education, Child Rights, Disarmament, and Human Rights; they also participated in meetings of the Commission on Social Development and in some debates of the Security Council on Children and Armed Conflict. From 8 – 10 September 2003, we participated in the Annual DPI/NGO Conference, "Human Security & Dignity: Fulfilling the Promise of the United Nations".

6. *World Mental Health Day, United Nations Headquarters, New York, 10 October 2003*: One of our representatives helped in the planning for commemorating this important day by organizing a panel on the role of WHO and NGO's in global mental health and social development, as well as a panel on the development of racism. We participated in the creation of a new Working Group on Children and Mental Health.

7. *Commission on Social Development, and Commission on the Status of Women, United Nations Headquarters, New York, 2003*: During the first months of 2003, our representatives were instrumental in helping draft resolutions dealing with "violence against women and human rights".

8. *Commission on Social Development, United Nations Headquarters, New York, February 2003*: An IUPsyS representative was elected on the Executive Committee of the NGO Committee on the Family and helped draft resolutions on the family, including the importance of psychological well-being within the family, which was distributed to United Nations representatives and governments at the February meeting of the Commission. The IUPsyS representative co-chaired the planning committee for the upcoming 10th Anniversary of the International Day of the Family (in May 2004).

9. *Commission on the status of Women, United Nations Headquarters, New York, February-March 2003*: A statement presented to the Commission was also drafted that included language dealing with the importance that childcare by traditional and non-traditional families, has on the social and emotional development of children.

10. *World Summit on the Information Society, Geneva, December 2003 and Tunis, November 2005*: Our representatives were very active in preparing the position of the International Council for Science and its interdisciplinary group, The Committee on Data for Science and Technology (CODATA), on access to scientific and technological data and ways of solving the digital divide for presentation during both phases of this summit.

11. *United Nations Headquarters, New York, 2004*: As usual, our representatives continued attending weekly DPI briefings and other United Nations related Committees, Conferences (v.g. Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, May 2004) and ECOSOC Commissions. A retired Director of Psychological Services at the United Nations New York Secretariat joined our team of representatives.

12. *United Nations Global Study on Children and Violence, New York, February 2005*: One of our representatives was selected as a member of the Steering Committee of the North American Regional Consultation Committee on this issue, focusing on defining global indicators for child protection. We helped plan and attended the two day consultation meeting in Toronto, Canada.

13. *Commission on Social Development, United Nations Headquarters, September-October 2005*: Our representatives worked on a statement presented at the Commission on Social Development, as well as planned and moderated a panel on "Approaches to Global Poverty: What works for Families ?" to be presented at the Commission's meeting in January 2006. They also assisted in the preparation of a statement submitted to the Commission on the status of Women for presentation in February 2006.

(ii) Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies**UNICEF**

Our group of representatives is very much involved in different committees of UNICEF, as for instance the Working Group on Children, Armed Conflict and Violence, and the one on Child Rights, attending their monthly meetings. One of our representatives from Yemen is often present at the Geneva meetings of the Commission on Child Rights, being an international expert in this area. Our representatives participated in 2003 in the First Annual UNICEF/NGO Conference, as well as a UNICEF planning and consultative meeting on "Child Protection in Emergency situations," and were included in a group of experts in a three day session for the UNICEF Expert Consultation for Child Protection Global Indicators"; our representative was the only psychologist invited to participate.

World Health Organization (WHO)

IUPsyS also holds Official Relations with WHO since 2002 (a work plan having been agreed upon in 1997). The Work Plan for this period addressed the generic WHO goal of 'Achieving Health for All' and of reducing the burden of disease and illness.

(iii) Initiatives undertaken by the organization in support of internationally agreed development goals, in particular, the Millennium Development Goals

Our organization has not had the time to work on specific issues related to the implementation of Millennium Development Goals, because most of our activities are focused on issues of psychological and social development where our contribution can be meaningful. One exception is our 2005 involvement on the panel dealing with "Approaches to Global Poverty" (see item 12 above).

**5. WOMANKIND WORLDWIDE
(Special consultative status granted in 1998)****Part I**

WOMANKIND Worldwide is the only organisation based in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland that is working solely to improve the status and quality of life of women internationally.

The registered objectives of the charitable company are as follows:

- To relieve the poverty and sickness and preserve and protect the mental, physical, sexual and emotional health of women in any part of the world
- To promote equality of opportunity between men and women in any part of the world
- To advance the education of women in part of the world
- To advance the education of the public in any part of the world in subjects relating to economic conditions, mental, physical, sexual and emotional health of women in matters relating to equality of opportunity between men and women throughout the world

WOMANKIND'S vision is the creation of a just, equitable and peaceful world in which women are equal partners with men in determining the values, direction and governance of their societies for the benefit of all. Our mission is to enable women in developing countries to voice their concerns and claim their rights, and to work globally for policies and practices that promote gender equality.

WOMANKIND's strategic aims (2004 – 2008) are to:

- Advance women's well-being and status through political and civil participation
- Reduce violence against women
- Inform and influence policy and practice at local, national, regional and international levels

In 2005 and 2006 WOMANKIND worked in partnership with 55 organisations in 16 countries. Our partners are autonomous organisations registered under relevant charitable legislation in their countries. We work in Southern, East and West Africa; Eastern Europe and the United Kingdom; South Asia and Afghanistan and Central and South America.

In 2004 new trustees were recruited through open advertisement ensuring the skills and experienced required to deliver the organisation's vision, mission and strategic aims are achieved.

The strategic plan 2004-2008 has been complemented by an implementation plan. This has recently been reviewed by the trustees. During the year the Programmes & Policy Committee has reviewed its terms of reference and is now offering direction and guidance across the many facets of our work. We have at the same time developed a new programme in Bolivia which has recently secured 3 years funding from DFID. Plans are afoot to develop programmes in both Columbia and Pakistan.

In 2005 we developed a Policy & Influencing Strategy to provide a framework for policy and influencing work for the next 18 months and beyond. We are now working on the implementation plan that will ensure the objectives set out in this strategy are integrated into our workplan. Our

partners were consulted as part of this process and have asked for support in putting together similar documents for themselves.

Part II

Participation in the Economic & Social Council and its subsidiary bodies

United Nations Commission on the Status of Women (CSW), held at United Nations Headquarters, New York WOMANKIND has played a lobbying and advocacy role and facilitated the participation of our partner organisations in annual sessions of the CSW on a regular basis:

- 46th CSW, 4-15 March 2002: WOMANKIND and partners attended and raised concerns around the impact of early, forced and abducted marriage on the girl-child and the links between these kinds of marriage and poverty. We hosted a workshop entitled 'Poverty, Early, Forced Marriage and Abduction' to further explore these linkages;
- 47th CSW, 3-14 March 2003: WOMANKIND and partners attended and produced position statements on the situation of women and girls in Afghanistan, a response to the Report of the United Nations Secretary General, "Thematic issues before the Commission on the Status of Women" and a response to the Report of the United Nations SG on "Participation in and access of women to the media, and information and communications technologies and their impact on and use as an instrument for the advancement and empowerment of women;
- 48th CSW, 1-12 March 2004: a WOMANKIND representative attended and participated in discussions about the working methods of the Commission and strengthening gender mainstreaming in the United Nations/donor activities;
- 49th CSW, 28 February-11 March 2005: WOMANKIND staff and partners attended and submitted a written statement on the review and appraisal of the Beijing Declaration & Platform for Action, with a particular focus on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and Women's Human Rights. We also held a parallel NGO event on the subject of women and governance in times of conflict.

Co-operation with United Nations bodies and/or specialised agencies

- London, 31 May 2002: WOMANKIND and other members of the Working Group for the Rights of Afghan Women met with Dr Kamal Hossain, United Nations Special Rapporteur on Afghanistan to discuss the situation of women in Afghanistan and the United Nations's role in the reconstruction process;

- WOMANKIND published a CEDAW (United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women) shadow thematic report on violence against women in the United Kingdom, May 2004;
- London, 9 December 2004: WOMANKIND marked the 25th anniversary of the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women by hosting a conference that brought together our partners and other international experts and policy-makers to debate the global challenges to implementing women's rights;
- Geneva, 14-15 December 2004: WOMANKIND attended the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (United Nations ECE) Regional Preparatory meeting for the 10 year Review of the Implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action;
- WOMANKIND prepared a submission to the United Nations Special Rapporteur (SR) on Violence against Women in the context of the SR's visit to Afghanistan in July 2005;
- WOMANKIND and partners submitted recommendations to the United Nations Secretary-General's Study on Violence against Women, October 2005.

Initiatives undertaken in support of internationally agreed development goals

As outlined above, WOMANKIND works on three strategic areas, directly related to poverty reduction and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Our work has a particular focus on the implementation of MDG 3, to promote gender equality and empower women, but these three strategic areas also underpin achievement of the other MDGs. For example, WOMANKIND partner organisations work and lobby for the resources, legislative frameworks and policies to enable low-income women and girls to attend schools and have access to health care and to the labour market. While we do not have complete statistical information for the period 2002-2005 in respect of the contribution the organisation has made against specific goals, we can highlight some of the activities that have been undertaken to promote the MDG 3 specifically:

- Ensuring women's leadership and civil and political participation through: supporting women to stand for political office and local and international level; increasing support for women leaders amongst the media, male politicians and the general public; monitoring women's active engagement in policy formulation; ensuring women are adequately supported in leadership roles at different levels (in Afghanistan, Albania, Zimbabwe, Somalia and Peru);
- Reducing and preventing all forms of violence against women (VAW) through: promoting the passage and implementation of legislation to tackle violence against women; education initiatives to change attitudes and increase the number of people speaking out against VAW; and providing appropriate counselling and support services to women and girls subjected to violence (in Ethiopia, Bolivia, Zimbabwe, South Africa, Ghana, Kenya, Somaliland, Egypt, Peru, Nicaragua, the United Kingdom);

- Baku, Azerbaijan, 7-11 February 2005: WOMANKIND sent a representative to the Expert Group Meeting on Achievements, Gaps & Challenges in Linking the Implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action and the Millennium Declaration and the MDGs hosted by the United Nations Division for the Advancement of Women;
- WOMANKIND produced a report entitled "Out of the Margins: An Analysis of the MDGs Through a CEDAW Lens" in February 2005 and, as host and co-ordinator of the United Kingdom Gender & Development Network, was responsible for the publication of a further report in October 2004 entitled "Gender, the Millennium Development Goals, and Human Rights in the Context of the 2005 Review Process".



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Addendum

Contents

	<i>Page</i>
1. International Communities for the Renewal of the Earth	2
2. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions	4
3. Junior Chamber International	7
4. Kitakyushu Forum on Asian Women	9
5. Kiwanis International	12



1. INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITIES FOR THE RENEWAL OF THE EARTH (ICRE) (Special Consultative Status granted in 2002)

Introduction

The International Communities for the Renewal of the Earth (ICRE)'s main purpose is articulated as the fostering of creative conversations around the critical issues of our times, based on a spiritual-ecological perspective. It has attempted to fulfil this purpose by convening, facilitating, and designing gatherings with a focus on creative interaction through the application of the skills of Dialogue.

2002

- ICRE's 'Sokoni Project' was a people-to-people program in collaboration with the Green Belt Movement of Kenya that included formal and informal meetings with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), both in New York and Nairobi. Initial meetings with UNEP officials occurred in April and June at the New York office to design and organize the gathering in Nairobi in August where a number of topics were discussed with UNEP officials including the role of NGOs, like ICRE in furthering UNEP's environmental agenda both in Africa and the United States.
- In Northern Ireland, ICRE initiated a Regional Stewardship Alliance that was intended to be a program that would be supplementary to the work of the elected Assembly for Northern Ireland. Meetings were held in February, April and June that brought together leaders from a number of religious, social, health and business organizations.
- In Washington, DC, ICRE assisted in the development and facilitation of a Green Infrastructure program under the sponsorship of the National Parks Service. A number of workshops were held in 2002: an initial, introductory program in January, a design meeting in February, and a workshop for grassroots leaders in April.
- From 2-4 September, ICRE attended the UN World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg, South Africa where it led a session, under the sponsorship of UNEP, on the role of culture/religion in environmental work. A short report/statement of the session was submitted to a heads of state session on the same theme the following day.
- ICRE participated in the Interfaith Partnership on the Environment (IPE) at UNEP, assisting this project in bringing a spiritual-ecological presence to UNEP conferences. Meetings took place approximately every quarter.
- A booklet entitled, *Earth and Faith*, was published in June by UNEP, based in large part on work assisted by ICRE in the previous decade on the Environmental Sabbath project.
- ICRE continued its work with the Earth Charter program throughout the year which it had begun initially in 1989 when it created a 'spiritual perspective Earth Charter' in preparation for the Earth Summit of 1992, in Brazil.

2003

- In January, ICRE presented a proposal to UNEP for 'parallel dialogues' at UNEP conferences that would supplement the formal process and allow participants to develop deeper mutual understanding and appreciation of each other's perspectives. Unfortunately, the proposal was not accepted or implemented despite interest by individual officials.
- ICRE presented a key-note address at an Earth Charter conference in Florida, in June of this year, entitled: A Short History of the Earth Charter. The conference was telecast to a number of sites across the United States.
- In December, ICRE was invited to be a member of the honorary council of the newly initiated Alliance for a New Humanity. The President of ICRE made a presentation at the world assembly in Puerto Rico, entitled, 'The Role of Dialogue in the Development of an Alliance.'
- Throughout the year, ICRE participated with a number of people already involved in social issues in New York, in the creation and initiation of a new project to address poverty: Solutions for Economic Empowerment with Dignity (SEED-NY). The project is now functioning (see www.seed-ny.org). While based in the United States, the intention was to link the project to the Millennium Development Goal # 1 of the General Assembly.

2004

- In February, ICRE participated with the Interaction Institute for Social Change (IISC) in intercultural work led by the Institute for Civic Leadership in Portland, Maine. The hope for ICRE was to develop resources that could be applied in multiple ways, including UN programs.
- ICRE organized a number of local events that reflected its mission – a 'Peace Pole' ceremony in August and a 'Winter Solstice' in December – as part of its program to convene people around critical issues from a spiritual-ecological perspective. Both events were held in Cross river, New York and attracted around 50 people in each case.

2005

- In February of this year, ICRE was invited as a delegate to participate in a conference organized by the South African-based Urban Resource Center, at the Sustainability Institute in Cape Town, South Africa, which led to an attempt to broker a partnership between the South African group and the Green Belt Movement of Kenya.
- ICRE continued its work with UNEP's Interfaith Partnership on the Environment through the facilitation of a number of meetings throughout the year at UNEP's New York office.
- In January, ICRE helped initiate a new project – More Action, Less Talk (MALT) – in response to the Tsunami. Meetings were held throughout the first six months of 2005 and a project to link children in the U.S. to children in areas affected by the Tsunami was initiated.

Comments

Throughout these years, ICRE participated regularly in the Economic and Social Council's briefings and seminars: For example, 31 January 2002, Peace and Environment; 17-19 May 2004, Sustainable Development and Education; 10 February 2005, DPI/NGO Communications Workshop. However, ICRE's work with the Council has not been as direct as we would have liked, partly because of the nature of the ICRE contribution which focuses more on process than on content. Nevertheless, I believe it is appropriate to suggest that ICRE's focus on Dialogue skills for creative collaboration are becoming increasingly essential as society in general moves to new ways of organizing itself to do work: specifically from bureaucracies to collaborative networks. This applies equally to the United Nations and the Council. Our challenge is to find entry points for this contribution.

I would complete this report, therefore, by asking the Committee on NGOs and the Economic and Social Council to offer opportunities to NGOs like ICRE, to bring their experience to this critical aspect of our ongoing development.

2. INTERNATIONAL CONFEDERATION OF FREE TRADE UNIONS (ICFTU) (General Category Consultative Status granted in 1950)

PART I. Introduction

The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU), was set up in 1949 and has 241 affiliated organizations in 156 countries and territories on five continents, with a membership of 155 million, 40% of whom are women. It has three major regional organizations, the Asia-Pacific Regional Organization (ICFTU-APRO) for Asia and the Pacific, the African Regional Organization (ICFTU-AFRO) for Africa, and the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ICFTU-ORIT) for the Americas.

The ICFTU advocates at international level for the defense of human and trade union rights, for decent working and living conditions for all in a sustainable world, informed by policies for the promotion of peace, social stability, and social and economic justice.

PART II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

During the reporting period 2002 to 2005, the ICFTU participated actively in the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council. The ICFTU participated in the 41st, 42nd, and 43rd sessions of the Commission on Social Development (respectively, 10-21 February 2003, 3-14 February 2004, and 9-18 February 2005) which took place in New York, lobbying for effective outcome texts on public sector effectiveness and migration policy (2004), and on poverty eradication through full employment, decent work and gender equality (2005), participating in the preparatory civil society forum and in panels and round tables during the sessions.

The ICFTU participated in the 46th, 47th, 48th and 49th sessions of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) which took place in New York (respectively, 4-15 March 2002, 3-14 March 2003, 1-12 March 2004, and 28 February-11 March 2005), bringing each time a substantial delegation of trade union women to the Commission, focusing on key aspects of the Beijing Platform for Action:

gender dimensions of poverty (2002), women's participation in the information society and preparations for the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS – 2003), the role of women in peace-building (2004), the Beijing Platform and Decent work; as well as special action on trade union rights violations in Colombia (2005). Participation took the form of trade union side events, holding workshops at the NGO-CSW preparatory Forum, presentations in the plenary and in official panels at the CSW. For the 49th Session which was a “plus 10 appraisal” of the Beijing Platform, as well as a preparatory session for the 2005 World Summit, the ICFTU produced a brochure entitled “*Great Expectations – Mixed Results: The Beijing Platform for Action*.” This was widely circulated among government delegates and NGOs.

The ICFTU participated in the 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th sessions of the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) (respectively, 16-27 April of 2002, 28 April-9 May 2003, 14-30 April 2004, and 11- 22 April 2005), bringing a large delegation of trade unionists to the sessions. The ICFTU participated in CSD 10 and other Preparatory Committees (PrepComs) for the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) (Johannesburg, 26 August - 4 September, 2002). In 2002 there were 15 different trade union preparatory meetings throughout the world for the WSSD. Delegations were formed and documentation produced for these purposes, all of which contributed to trade union inputs to the WSSD outcome document, and to follow-up work at subsequent CSDs'. The ICFTU hosted a large number of activities at the WSSD, both on its own, and in cooperation others, including governments, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the International Labour Organization (ILO). At the CSD from 2003-2005, the ICFTU continued its work on the concept of partnerships for sustainable workplaces through workplace assessments, as well as focusing on the annual CSD themes water and sanitation (2004 and 2005), participating in multi-stakeholder dialogues and plenary sessions.

The ICFTU participated in the PrepCom of January 2002 for the UN Financing for Development (FfD) Conference, and in the Conference itself, (Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002), making detailed parallel proposals to the draft outcome document, with a view to strengthening the social, human rights and ethical dimensions in the text, including through a role for the ILO in promoting internationally agreed labour standards and corporate social responsibility. At the Conference itself, ICFTU delegates took part in Heads of State and Ministerial roundtables and a programme of side-events organized by civil society groups. Subsequently, the ICFTU was closely involved in follow-up to the FfD Conference, entailing participation in civil society and official UN meetings on key FfD themes including the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), achieving policy coherence, and the reform of global governance. The ICFTU participated in the UN follow-up meetings as part of the FfD process, namely the Council's dialogue sessions with the Bretton Woods Institutions (BWIs) and the World Trade Organization (WTO) in April 2002, 2003, 2004 and 2005, the General Assembly High-Level Dialogue (HLD) on FfD (29-30 October 2003), preparatory Hearings of member states with civil society, prior to the Council's dialogues of 2003 and 2004, and the HLD of 2003, as well as multi-stakeholder dialogues in 2004 and 2005 on debt, systemic issues and financial sector reform. The ICFTU General Secretary made a statement at the Heads of State meeting at the United Nations on ending Poverty and Hunger, organized by the Presidents of Brazil and France in September 2004, and continued to follow the “Lula/Chirac” initiative on innovative approaches to financing the eradication of poverty and hunger.

The ICFTU and its Global Union partners took part in the PrepComs and final conference of WSIS in Geneva from 10-12 December 2003, and Tunis from 16-18 November 2005.

The ICFTU took part in the 58th, 59th, 60th and 61st Sessions of the Commission on Human Rights in Geneva (respectively, 18 March-26 April 2002, 17 March-25 April 2003, 15 March-23 April 2004 and 14 March-22 April 2005), making Statements at the Sessions, and lobbying for firm commitments to uphold human and trade union rights and for the protection of human and trade union rights defenders worldwide, and in specific country situations.

In January 2002, the ICFTU participated in the final PrepCom for the United Nations General Assembly 27th Special Session on Children held in New York, and then in the Special Session itself on 10 May 2002. The ICFTU's lobbying efforts paid off with the final Outcome Document "A World Fit for Children" containing a satisfactory section on the elimination of child labour, with reference to the relevant ILO Conventions. During the Special Session, the trade union group held a side event entitled "Combating Child Labour" and collaborated with other NGOs to hold a Press Conference (sponsored by the Dutch delegation) on the same theme.

The ICFTU followed closely the work of the various Panels and initiatives established by the UN Secretary General in the context of UN Reform, including the Cardoso Panel on enhanced participation of civil society organizations at the UN; the Panel on Threats, Challenges and Change (focusing on enhanced security and achieving peace); the Secretary General's Report "In Larger Freedom", proposing in a comprehensive Agenda for achieving peace security and development including the MDGs and UN Reform; the Sachs Report "Investing in Development: A Practical Plan to Achieve the MDGs"; and the Panel on achieving system-wide coherence. The ICFTU provided comments to these Panels and reactions to the Reports, and through Statements, seminars and lobbying efforts, engaged in a campaign, supported by affiliates, to make decent work a central goal for the achievement of the MDGs. Upon invitation, the ICFTU provided a representative to serve on the Task Force of the President of the General Assembly which assisted the President in organizing the Informal Interactive Hearings with Civil Society and the Private Sector on 23-24 June, 2005, as a preparatory event for the 2005 World Summit. In a trade union Seminar on 12 September 2005, just prior to the Summit, the ICFTU launched its publication on "The Centrality of Decent Work to the attainment of the MDGs." The ICFTU was one of three civil society organizations that spoke at the 2005 World Summit of the General Assembly, with the ICFTU General Secretary delivering the address. The ICFTU's efforts bore fruit in that the Summit Outcome Document acknowledged the importance of full and productive employment and decent work for poverty eradication.

The ICFTU has been active in promoting the MDGs, having adopted a text in support of this objective at its 18th World Congress in 2004, and being a founding member of the Global Call to Action Against Poverty, a large coalition of civil society organizations that was very active in 2005 with a major public campaign to end poverty through the MDGs and beyond, including debt relief, fair trade, increased aid, and promoting decent work.

3. JUNIOR CHAMBER INTERNATIONAL (JCI) Special Consultative Status Granted in 1954

Junior Chamber International (JCI), a worldwide federation of young leaders serving 110 countries, consists of 200,000 young men and women of all creeds, ethnic groups and nationalities between the ages of 18 and 40. Since JCI was founded in Mexico in 1944, JCI has encouraged the involvement of young people in the community through cooperation with civil societies, business and governments at local, state, regional and international level.

The mission statement of JCI is "to contribute to the advancement of the global community by providing the opportunity for young people to develop the leadership skills, social responsibility, entrepreneurship and fellowship necessary to create positive change." As an organization with Special Consultative Status to the United Nations, this report demonstrates JCI's dedication to United Nations Affairs concerning young people around the world and also JCI's resolution and actions taken to advance the Millennium Development Goals.

D) Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters.

- **The JCI-United Nations Leadership Summit 4-6 August 2003, New York City, NY.** JCI held the 2003 JCI-United Nations Leadership Summit at the United Nations Headquarters and resolved that all 110 JCI National Organizations would support all the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) through the implementation of JCI projects related to the MDGs.
- **The JCI-United Nations Leadership Summit 9-10 July 2004, New York City, NY.** JCI held the 2004 JCI-UN Leadership Summit at the United Nations Headquarters in New York. Since 2004, JCI National Organizations have been implementing projects related to the MDGs, and the Leadership Summit afforded JCI the opportunity to show our dedication to achieve these goals. There, JCI presented the most outstanding MDG-related projects completed by JCI National Organizations around the world. JCI also presented the "Resolution to Advance the United Nations Millennium Development Goals," in which JCI resolved that chapters in Africa, the Middle East, Asia and the Pacific would concentrate on Goal 1 (to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger); chapters in the Americas would advance Goal 4 (to reduce child mortality); chapters in Africa and the Middle East would advance Goal 6 (to combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases); and chapters in the Americas and Europe would focus on Goal 8 (to develop a global partnership for development).
- **JCI-United Nations Leadership Summit, 9-10 July 2004 New York City, NY.** JCI re-established contacts with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). JCI returned to this Program/Fund in order to participate in its activities in the "General" Category.
- **NGO/UNICEF Meeting 7 June 2005, New York City, NY** JCI served as a member of the Executive of the NGO Committee on UNICEF throughout 2005. In this position, JCI participated in all meetings and activities including a joint meeting with UNICEF Executive Director at UNICEF Headquarters.
- **UNESCO Flagship Project on Youth Entrepreneurialism/Youth Empowerment February-October 2005.** Following the Letter of Cooperation signed between UNESCO and JCI in Paris,

France 27 October 2004, UNESCO invited JCI to collaborate in a pilot initiative to advocate youth empowerment at the national level. Based on UNESCO's proposal, JCI National Organizations and UNESCO National Commissions collaborated on various projects aimed to promote youth entrepreneurship and empowerment.

II) Initiatives undertaken by JCI in support of internationally agreed development goals, in particular, the Millennium Development Goals.

- **JCI Awards Program Restructure 24-25 June 2004, JCI Executive Committee Meeting** To emphasize JCI's commitment to the Millennium Development Goals, JCI modified its overall Awards Program structure to encourage JCI National and Local Organizations to carry out MDG-related activities. Each year at World Congress and at each of the four JCI Continental Conferences in Africa & the Middle East, Asia & Pacific, the Americas and Europe, JCI recognized local and national organizations with the best projects that center on the Millennium Development Goals. While acting as a vehicle to advance these goals on localized levels, the restructured awards program promotes the vision of the United Nations while motivating and inspiring JCI members to advance the Millennium Development Goals.
- **The Vienna Corporate Social Responsibility Treaty 27 October 2005, Vienna Austria.** JCI Secretary General and 2005 World President signed the Vienna Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Treaty in Vienna, Austria. By signing this document, JCI expanded Corporate Social Responsibility principles to 200,000 members; setting set forth the largest worldwide effort to promote principles of economic, social and ecological responsibility. By condemning child labor, the violation of human rights and harming the environment for pure-profited reasons, the treaty advances Goal 8: to develop a global partnership for development.
- **Collaboration with the Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO) to implement the Integrated Management of Childhood Illness Strategy** In November 2004, JCI implemented the Integrated Management of Childhood Illness Strategy (IMCI) to advance Goal 4 (to reduce childhood mortality) in JCI National Organizations in Latin America and the Caribbean, and continued the implementation of this strategy in JCI National Organizations for all of 2005. The Integrated Management of Childhood Illness Strategy had three objectives: reducing infant mortality; reducing the incidence and seriousness of illnesses and health problems that affect boys and girls; improving growth and development during the first five years of a child's life. A joint guide on how to implement IMCI strategies was prepared for publication.
- **Meeting with United Nations Secretary General, 29 November 2005:** The JCI President and JCI Secretary General met with United Nations Secretary General in order to present a report of activities of recent JCI projects related to the United Nations Millennium Development Goals. As a result of the 2003 and 2004 JCI-United Nations Leadership summits, JCI chapters worldwide were eager to practice the "resolution to Advance the Millennium Development Goals."
- The report chronicles projects that advance the Goals according to continent:

Goal 1: To eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

- Africa and Middle East
- Asia and Pacific

Goal 4: To reduce child mortality

- Americas

Goal 6: To combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

- Africa and Middle East

Goal 8: To develop a partnership for global development

- Americas
- Europe

4. KITAKYUSHU FORUM ON ASIAN WOMEN (KFAW) (Special Consultative Status granted in 2002)

Introduction

The Kitakyushu Forum on Asian Women (KFAW) is a non-governmental organization (NGO) established in Kitakyushu City, western Japan in 1990. The mission of KFAW is to promote women's status in the world with a special focus on Asia by linking local experiences to global movements. Its activities include conducting research projects, implementing training programs, organizing international exchange meetings, and collecting and disseminating information on women and/or gender and development. Based on the legacy of a local women's anti-pollution movement called "We want Blue Sky", women and the environment has been one of major activity areas since its establishment.

i) Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its Subsidiary Bodies and/or Major Conferences and Other United Nations Meetings.

(a) Sustainable Development

(1) The Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD), acting as the Preparatory Committee (PrepCom) for the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) (25 March - 5 April 2002, New York, United Nations Headquarters). A representative of organization attended and lobbied for the *Chairman's Paper*.

(2) The Tenth Session of the CSD, acting as the PrepCom for the WSSD (27 May - 7 June 2002, Bali, Indonesia). A representative of organization attended and lobbied.

(3) The World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) (26 August - 4 September 2002, Johannesburg, South Africa). Four representatives of organization attended and lobbied for the adoption of the *Political Declaration* and the *Plan of Implementation*. One representative was appointed to be the only female advisor to the Japanese government delegation to the WSSD.

(4) The First Global Women's Assembly on Environment of United Nations Environment Program (11 - 13 October, 2004, Nairobi, Kenya). One representative of organization attended.

(5) World Conference on Disaster Reduction (18-22 January 2005, Kobe, Japan). One representative of organization attended and lobbied for the Hyogo Declaration and Report of the Conference.

(6) The Fifth Ministerial Conference on Environment and Development in Asia and the Pacific (24-29, March 2005, Seoul, Korea). Three representatives of organization attended and lobbied.

(b) Gender Equality

(1) The Forty-sixth Session of the Commission on the Status of Women (4-15 March 2002, New York, United Nations Headquarters). Three representatives of organization attended and lobbied.

(2) The Forty-seventh Session of the Commission on the Status of Women (3-14 March 2003, New York, United Nations Headquarters). Two representatives of organization attended and lobbied.

(3) The Twenty-ninth Session of Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (30 June - 18 July 2003, New York, United Nations Headquarters). One representative of organization attended and lobbied.

(4) The Forty-eighth Session of the Commission on the Status of Women (1-12 March 2004, New York, United Nations Headquarters). Five representatives of organization attended and lobbied.

(5) The High-level Intergovernmental Meeting on the Review and Implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action (7 - 10 September 2004, Bangkok, Thailand). Two representatives of organization attended and lobbied.

(6) The Forty-ninth Session of the Commission on the Status of Women on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the Fourth World Conference on Women (28 February - 11 March 2005, New York, United Nations Headquarters). Five representatives of organization attended and lobbied.

(7) The Fiftieth Session of the Commission on the Status of Women (27 February - 10 March 2006, New York, United Nations Headquarters). Five representatives of organization attended and lobbied.

ii) Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or Specialized Agencies

The organization's cooperation with United Nations bodies and specialized agencies has been in an indirect manner. For example, the organization contributed to the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) for its activities for the Tsunami victims in March 2005 through the UNIFEM Japan. The president and the chair of the organization are respectively the vice representative and on

the board of directors of the UNIFEM Japan and the organization is a founding member of the UNIFEM Japan and has been actively supporting it since its establishment.

Another example is the organization has invited the personnel of specialized agencies as a lecturer to meetings and seminars organized by KFAW in Kitakyushu City. Some invited personnel were:

- Ms. Ivanka Corthi of Italy, Former Chairperson of Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, as a speaker of the seminar held on 21 December 2003.
- Ms. Mitsuko Horiuchi, Japanese Representative and Special Regional Advisor on Gender Issues of International Labor Organization (ILO) as a lecturer of a seminar on 16 July, 2004.
- Ms. Mariko Sato of United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT) Fukuoka Office as a panelist of the fifteenth Kitakyushu Conference on Asian Women on 6 November 2004.
- Ms. Kiyoko Ikegami, General Manager of United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) Tokyo Office as a panelist held on 11 December, 2004 commemorating the tenth anniversary of the International Conference on Population and Development.
- Mr. Maurice F. Strong, Special Advisor to the Secretary-General and Under Secretary-General of the United Nations as a writer of *Asian Breeze Volume 40*, KFAW Newsletter, published March, 2004.

iii) Activities in Support of Global Principles

Efforts were made to broaden the understanding of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and citizens were encouraged to interpret and use it in everyday life. The organization invited citizens to enter a translation contest of the CEDAW into their everyday language and published the work in Japanese and English. The English book *Princess Sunflower* is available at the United Nations Bookstore.

The World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) was a target for advocacy when the organization held the fourteenth Kitakyushu Conference of Asian Women on "Women's Empowerment and ICT (Information and Communication Technologies)" on 12 October 2003. It produced a supporting recommendation and disseminated it to the worldwide with the name of five hundreds participants.

Likewise, the theme of Kitakyushu Conference of Asian Women, which takes place every year, is chosen in accordance with the United Nations global campaign. For example, the theme of the conference in October 2002 was "Grassroots Proposals for Our Future: Toward Gender Equal and Sustainable Society" based on the WSSD. The theme of the conference in November 2004 was "Gender and Human Security: Toward Beijing + 10" that connected the Millennium Development Goals and gender perspectives.

The United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development (2005-2014) has been one of focused areas of the organization since its adoption in December 2004. As the follow-up the activities related to the WSSD and based on rich experiences to overcome environmental problems in a local community Kitakyushu, the organization has been promoting the idea of Education for Sustainable Development in cooperation with the United Nations University and other United Nations specialized agencies.

5. KIWANIS INTERNATIONAL

Special Consultative Status granted in 2002

1. Introduction

i. Kiwanis International is a global organization of volunteers dedicated to changing the world one child and one community at a time. The organization currently has 270,000 members organized in 8,400 clubs in 96 nations. Kiwanis clubs evaluate community needs, raise funds, and conduct service projects, with special attention to the needs of children.

ii. There have been no significant changes in Kiwanis International's vision, orientation, or scope during the reporting period. However, in 2005 the organization's motto, "We Build," was changed to "Serving the Children of the World". This change has helped to focus Kiwanis members and clubs on the organization's primary service interest.

2. Contribution of Kiwanis International to the work of the United Nations

i. Participation in the work of ECOSOC and/or conferences and other meetings

Kiwanis International's accredited representative and the president of Kiwanis International's high-school youth organization, Key Club International, participated in the 59th Annual DPI/NGO Conference, "Unfinished Business: Effective Partnerships for human security and sustainable development." The Key Club International president was a presenter during the program.

ii. Cooperation with United Nations bodies and agencies in field or at headquarters

A number of Kiwanis clubs work directly with UNICEF field offices to address local issues of education and health. Kiwanis International does not have statistics on these partnerships.

iii. Initiatives in support of development goals, especially the Millennium Development Goals

During the reporting period, Kiwanis clubs raised approximately US\$400 million and sponsored more than 600,000 individual service projects. Kiwanis International does not have comprehensive statistics on all these projects, but together they address the United Nations development goals in many ways, especially in the areas of poverty and hunger, education, children's health and welfare, and the environment. Here are a few examples:

Goal 2, Achieve universal primary education: Many Kiwanis clubs in developing nations are involved in building or improving local elementary schools, providing equipment and furniture, textbooks and libraries, and even teacher salaries in areas where the state educational system has not reached. For example, during the reporting period, Kiwanis provided a library and computer lab to a school in a poor neighborhood of Bucaramanga, Colombia; strengthened school structures against earthquakes in Ankara, Turkey; donated school supplies in Pol-e-charky, Afghanistan; provided a new motor for the school bus, air conditioning, writing materials, and school uniforms in Guaymas, Mexico.

Goal 3, Promote gender equality and empower women. Kiwanis International is addressing this issue in its own ranks, with education of leaders and members on the need to bring more women into

Kiwanis and encourage them to seek leadership positions. During the reporting period, female membership rose from 18 to 24 percent. By 2005, one in seven Kiwanis club presidents was female. In 2002, the first woman was elected to the Kiwanis International Board and two more have followed.

Goal 6, Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases: The Kiwanis Worldwide Service Project is a partnership with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) to eliminate iodine deficiency disorders (IDD). Since 1994, Kiwanis International has provided UNICEF with a total of US\$70.4 million to fund IDD projects in 105 nations. During the reporting period, annual grant totals were 2002, US\$10.8 million; 2003, US\$3.8 million; 2004, US\$5.8 million; and 2005, US\$5.5 million, protecting millions of children from the mental and physical disabilities of IDD.

With regard to other diseases, in Ecuador where 70 percent of children have intestinal parasites, Kiwanis clubs distributed 100,000 doses of anti-parasite medication to poor and rural children each June. The Kiwanis clubs of Trinidad and Tobago provided funds, supplies, and volunteers to an orphanage for homeless children with HIV/AIDS, and distributed educational materials to young adults on how to prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS. Kiwanis International's high school youth organization, Key Club International, raised funds through Trick or Treat for UNICEF in October 2005 and directed the funds to support the "Kick HIV/AIDS out of Kenya" program.

United Nations Literacy Decade: In support of increased literacy, Kiwanis International established a new, global program called "Read Around the World" in October 2001. During the reporting period, this program has grown dramatically. Some 80 percent of Kiwanis International's 8,400 member clubs participated: collecting and donating appropriate books to children, establishing or enhancing children's libraries, and reading to children.